

WORK AT CITY PARK TO BEGIN SHORTLY

About \$1,000 Will be Available for Improvements Upon Receipt of Taxes from County Treasurer.

PUBLIC APPROVES THE PLANS

Effort Will be Made to Equip Playground so it May be Used During Summer Months.

It is expected that within a short time the park committee of the council will make arrangements to carry out the recommendations filed by the committee of citizens at the last special session. The report suggested that a play ground be established, a tennis court and base ball ground be constructed and the grounds improved by planting flowers and shrubbery. The citizens' committee was appointed by Mayor Ross and acts without compensation. The actual work must be done under the supervision of the committee of the council. Already some estimate is being made as to what the expense of the improvements will be. It is thought that the playground with adequate equipment to accommodate many children can be provided at a cost not to exceed \$350. The equipment may be purchased at a lower figure. The landscape work will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$125. The committee also recommended that several other improvements be made on the grounds.

The money with which work is to be done is derived from a special levy for park purposes. For a number of years this levy has been made but as very little has been expended there the balance has reverted to the general fund. When the field examiners from the state board of accounts were here about a year ago, however, they informed C. W. Burkart, who was then treasurer, that it was illegal to allow the unexpended money in one fund to revert to the general fund. At the first of this year a small amount of money remained in the park fund and has been held for that purpose.

Already this year considerable work of a general nature has been ordered by the council. Some of the low places have been filled and the ground leveled. The trees have been trimmed and the ground cleared of trash and rubbish that had collected during the winter. Although quite a sum has been spent for this work about \$400 remains in the park fund. The semi-annual allowance of taxes from the county treasurer will be forthcoming the latter part of this month then an additional \$600 will be available for park improvements. It is believed that with the \$1,000 in that fund the committee will be able to make many of the needed improvements on the grounds. As the park will be used more this summer than at any other season of the year the committee hopes to have the playground and other improvements well in hand in a short time.

The parents and children in all parts of the city have taken an unusual interest in the proposed plans for improving the park and especially in the establishment of a playground. There has long been a demand here for it and the city is fortunate in having a suitable park where it can

be established without the necessity of purchasing the grounds. The park is sufficiently large to accommodate the play grounds and also the large shelter house which is one of the plans for the future.

The committee having the park in charge will likely recommend to the council that more lights be installed there. The present lighting system is admittedly inadequate.

"BUZZ SAW" BOOZE CAUSES EIGHT FISTS TO REVOLVE

Four Men Jailed upon Charges of Rioting Plead Guilty and are Given Small Fines.

Too much "buzz saw" booze, a solution of alcohol tinctured with whiskey, was responsible for a small riot late Wednesday afternoon. The men engaged in the fight were Ed Mitchell, Frank Mitchell, Oscar Stanfield and Milton Goens who were on their way to Brownstown where they had secured employment. The men reached the electric light plant and there engaged in a dispute which resulted in a fight. Residents who witnessed the battle called Chief of Police McCord and he arrived in time to see the fists flying in all directions. Some of the eye witnesses said the fighting was so strenuous that they feared one or two of the men would be seriously hurt. All of the men were taken to jail. When searched one large whiskey bottle, almost empty, and a bottle partly filled with alcohol were found. The men were charged with rioting.

When arraigned the defendants said that they were not angry but when told that they could have a trial and that the state would bring in witnesses to tell what they saw the men held a conference and decided to plead guilty. Each was fined \$1 and costs which were stayed.

FREIGHT BUSINESS ON B. & O. CONTINUES LIGHT

Several Freight Conductors Have Been Placed on Extra Board—Grain to Move Soon.

Because of the light movement of traffic on the B. & O. Southwestern Railroad several freight conductors have been placed on the extra board. Recently a number were reduced and at the same time quite a few engineers temporarily lost their rank. It is said that the business has shown no improvement for the last three or four weeks.

It is expected that the freight traffic will be increased as soon as the grain shipments begin to move. The B. & O. Southwestern supplies a territory in which much grain is shipped and every summer hundreds of cars are billed from several of the most important shipping points. Quite a large amount of oil has been carried by the B. & O. this summer from the Illinois fields and a special oil train is operated each day.

Child Dead.

Lester, the four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rude, died Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the parents on O'Brien street, after a short illness of spinal meningitis. The funeral services will be held at the residence Friday afternoon and will be private. Burial at Riverview cemetery.

Those who have not received a copy of the new time card for all steam and electric lines may have one by calling at J. L. Laupus Jewelry Store.

CITY ATTORNEY IS SEARCHING BOOKS

Spends Two Days at Indianapolis Library Preparing for Hearing of Utilities Cases.

KNOTTY PROBLEM INVOLVED

Motion for Continuance is Granted and Hearing may be Held in July or August.

City Attorney Albert H. Kasting has returned from Indianapolis where he spent two days at the law library of the Indiana supreme court preparing for the hearing of the case of the City of Seymour against the public utilities companies. The Indiana Public Service Commission before which the case will be heard granted the continuance as requested and the new date for the hearing has not been fixed. It is probable that the case will not be called before the latter part of July or the first of August.

At the first hearing the question as to whether the Commission has the power to revise rates fixed in a franchise which was granted before the commission was created will be argued. The city attorney realizes the importance of this decision for if the commissioners hold that they do not have the right to review such franchises the city can have no other recourse before that body. This question, it appears, is a difficult legal problem and the authorities are divided. It is said that it has never before been presented to the Indiana Public Service Commission although the Indiana supreme court has held that it does not have the power to revise franchises until they have expired, unless the franchise has a provision which states that rates may be reviewed at the expiration of a certain period of years.

The city attorney has found that he is confronted with a large amount of work and has been laboring diligently in seeking authorities to support the city's side of the case. The library at the state house is the largest and most complete in Indiana and is therefore about the only place where research of the legal books may be made. It is necessary to review the cases that have been decided in other states and the legal representatives of the city will present such decisions as will support their contentions.

Those who have investigated the franchises of the Seymour Public Service Company and the Seymour Water Company say that arguments on the same question will be necessary at the first hearing. However, in the franchises for gas and electric lights held by the Seymour Public Service Company a provision is found which states that the rates may be reviewed at the end of a certain number of years. It is said that in at least one of these franchises the time has expired and there is little question but that the rates will be reviewed. In case of the water franchise, however, it is understood that no such provision is made and the question must be decided by the commission.

Get your ice cream at Sweaney's Stand. mldtf

Seymour Business College Phone 40

INDIANA IS READY FOR FEDERAL AID

State Holds Advantage in Obtaining Assistance for Vocational Education.

LAPP PREPARED THE BILL

Director of Bureau of Legislative Information Tell How Hoosiers Will be Benefited.

By United Press
Indianapolis, June 4—Indiana, above all other states, will get a running start towards federal aid in vocational education in case the bill just drafted by the federal board for vocational education becomes a law. The advantage held by Indiana, it is said, may largely be attributed to the fact that John A. Lapp, Indiana's representative in the Federal board, drew up both the federal bill and the Indiana law concerning vocational education. The same ideas prevail in both. Whereas Indiana is ready immediately to accept federal aid, most other states must first go through the legislative steps that Indiana has been taking in the past few years.

The United Press has obtained from Mr. Lapp, who is director of the Indiana bureau of legislative information, an instructive statement, explaining just what the new vocational education bill would mean to Indiana, should it become a law.

He said:
The commission on vocational education has decided to recommend that federal grants be made to aid the states in giving vocational education in agriculture, in trades and industries and in the training of teachers for these subjects and of home economics.

Under the terms of the proposal which it is hoped congress will enact into law, Indiana would receive for 1916, the sum of \$14,700 for the training of teachers, \$13,400 for trade and industrial education and \$15,800 for agricultural education, or a total of \$43,900 if all of the grants are used. This amount increased each year for a number of years and when the maximum is reached in 1924 the state will receive each year \$29,400 for the training of teachers of vocational subjects, \$80,400 for industrial education and \$94,800 for agricultural education, or a total of \$204,600.

Indiana is in a particularly fortunate position to take advantage of these appropriations. The first step, if the bill should be enacted, would be for the legislature formally to accept the provisions of the act and designate a board to have charge of the supervision of the education and the disbursement of the money, and also designate the state treasurer as custodian of the funds. In Indiana this board should be the state board of education. The board would then formulate a plan for the expenditure of the money, which would be submitted to the federal board for vocational education, composed of the postmaster-general, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and the secretary of labor. If the plan is in accord with the provisions of the act, the money would be annually allotted to Indiana and placed in the hands of the state treasurer

for distribution to approved schools, on the requisition of the state board. The state board would supervise the education and make a report concerning it to the federal board.

The Indiana vocational education law, passed in 1913, provides for the same kinds of education which are the subjects of grants under the proposed bill. The funds given by the federal government will therefore supplement the funds which are given by the state for the same purpose. Indiana provides for aid to agricultural education, all-day industrial schools, part-time industrial schools and evening industrial schools. The standards which the state board is setting up in Indiana for such schools are sufficiently high to receive the additional grants from the federal government without question. With these funds, plus the state aid and the local contributions for vocational education, Indiana should move very rapidly toward the development of a complete scheme of vocational education, which means the education of all the people regardless of whether they work with their heads or with their hands.

One particular feature of the proposal of interest to Indiana is that at least one-third of the fund for industrial education must be used for part time schools for young workers, that is, schools which give a few hours instruction per day or per week to young persons already employed. This is a form of education which badly needs development because so many of our young people go to work before they receive sufficient education for their life work or for civic intelligence. This fund will be a special incentive for the authorities of Indiana schools to set up part time education.

DEFENDANTS IN WINTERS CASE TO BE TRIED JULY 10

Dr. and Mrs. Winters and W. R. Cooper Charged With Burning Body of the Missing Girl.

By United Press.
Newcastle, Ind., June 4—Judge Ed Jackson of the Henry circuit court, today, set for trial July 10 the cases of the State of Indiana against Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Winters and W. R. Cooper, who are charged with conspiracy to burn the body of Catherine Winters who disappeared over a year ago.

Detective R. H. Abel today said he would return to Newcastle if his expense money were guaranteed and a special prosecutor appointed.

How S. S. Lessons Are Made.

Prof. J. R. Sampey, of Louisville, will speak this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the quarterly Sunday School workers' conference at the First Baptist church. His subject will be "The S. S. Lesson at Work." Prof. Sampey is a member of the International lesson committee which has charge of selecting the Sunday School lessons for all parts of the world. His address telling how the selections are made, will be of interest to every person who is a Sunday School worker or who is interested in Sunday Schools. Everyone and especially every worker in any Sunday School is invited to be the guest of the First Baptist Sunday School this evening for the address by Prof. Sampey, and to enjoy the social hour which will follow.

All kinds of ladies' garments cleaned. Work is insured while in our care. Bell & Dowling. Phone 391. j9d

Don't fail to see your babies' picture at the Majestic tonight. j4d

PROPERTY OWNERS ARE RESPONSIBLE

Must Give Bonds Before They Can Tear up Improved Street to Make Water or Gas Connections.

ORDINANCES TO BE SENT OUT

Owners of Property Along Streets to be Improved Urged to Comply With Provisions.

Within the next few days all owners of property abutting on the streets that are to be permanently improved will receive from City Clerk Albert Johnson a copy of the city ordinance which requires all water, gas and sewerage connections to be made before the improvement is made. It is pointed out that while the ordinance does not provide that lead connections should be used for water pipes this is the most certain method. Iron will soon rust and new connections are necessary.

It is further stated that in case the streets are torn up by any property owner to make repairs such property owner is required to give a bond in the sum of \$500 that he will place the street in as good a condition as it was before it was torn up and also that he will keep it in repair for a period of five years. It is therefore, vitally necessary that each property owner give the provisions of the ordinance careful attention.

The ordinance which will be sent out reads as follows:

"An ordinance regulating the placing in and connecting of all water, gas and sewer or drainage connections in the streets and alleys on which there are to be made permanent street improvements:

Section 1: "Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Seymour, Indiana, That whenever the Common Council of the City of Seymour, Indiana, shall deem it necessary and expedient, and shall have passed the proper resolutions or ordinances for the permanent improvements of a street, alley or parts of a street or alley to improve same with some of the modern street improvements, permission is hereby given to all abutting real estate owners abutting on said street or alley so to be improved, to make permanent connections for all gas, water, drainage or sewer connections, on such streets or alleys to be improved and which work shall be done within thirty days from the letting of the contract for such improvement, all of such work shall be done under the supervision and instruction of the City Civil Engineer, and in compliance of the rules and ordinances now in force in said City concerning the use and digging up of streets and alleys, that he will place up proper danger signals on each end of said work.

Section II: "Be it ordained further, That if any abutting real estate owner shall fail to avail himself of the right to make all or any of such con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4.)

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The cost is trifling.
The feeling of safety is comforting.
Place beyond theft or fire, your Stocks, Bonds, Insurance Policies, Deeds and other valuable papers.
A convenient place to keep Jewelry and Silverware.
We pay interest on your time deposits.

Seymour National Bank

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No. 1. "OUR MUTUAL GIRL"
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Nos. 2 & 3. The Musician's Daughter
(Thanhouser 2 Reel Feature)
IN SILVER
\$1 Given Away Each Night
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"As Sweet As a Nut"
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This is a most important question for the young or the old of either sex, and the sooner it is considered the better. If you are troubled with faulty vision, with black spots or floating specks before the eyes, it will be to your advantage and safety to have the defect attended to without delay. We are professional opticians, and can examine your eyes correctly and prescribe for you the right kind of glasses; the wrong kind will injure you.

GEO. F. KAMMAN, Optician.
With T. M. JACKSON.

MAYES' MAJESTIC TONIGHT

"THE RANSOMS"
Introducing Comedy Singing, Talking and Dancing.
(A) & (B) "DOCTOR'S KEANE'S SECRET" Drama in two parts (Kleine) with Raymond Gallagher, Frank Clark, George Potel and Chas. H. West.
(C) "THE LAST MAN'S CALL" Drama (Selig) with Eugenie Besserer and William Stowell.
Tonight is the last night of THE BABY SHOW CONTEST. Prizes given away after the 2nd show.
Coming Tuesday and Wednesday—Mexican War Pictures, four special reels of actual happenings of the recent Mexican War.

Mayes' Cash Grocery
Phone 658. Free Delivery.

Prices—Lower Floor 10c. Balcony 5c
REMEMBER \$5.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY EACH FRIDAY NIGHT.

A DEADLOCK AT NIAGARA FALLS

The Mediators Apparently Are Facing An Impasse.

THE "CONVERSATIONS" CEASE

Efforts of Diplomats Have Come to a Standstill Pending the Settlement of the Question as to Whether Carranza Shall Be Permitted to Join the Conference, and, if So, on What Terms He May Come In.

Washington, June 4.—The mediators' note to Carranza is now in the latter's hands and on his decision whether or not he will accept the renewed invitation to enter the Niagara Falls conference depends the success of the present effort to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the Mexican situation. Leaders of the rebel junta do not hold out any hope that Carranza will accept the invitation under the conditions imposed. In fact, Constitutional representatives are certain the "first chief" will immediately turn down the invitation.

Niagara Falls, June 4.—Despite mild denials, there is no doubt that mediation proceedings are at an absolute standstill. This deadlock will not be broken before the question of Carranza's participation in the conference here is definitely settled.

Not even the informal "conversations" which have been the chief feature of the negotiations are being continued. The American delegates remain at the Prospect House over on the New York side and the Mexican delegates devote most of the time to their private affairs.

The mediators' reply to the message brought here by Juan Arquido is probably now in the hands of Rafael Zubaron Capmany, the Constitutionalist agent at Washington. From the capital the message will be transmitted by telegraph to General Carranza, and not before it has arrived there will the mediators consent to reveal its contents. Meanwhile it was stated on the very best authority here that the story, to the effect that the mediators' reply did not contain any invitation to Carranza to participate in the proceedings is without foundation. The mediators in their reply state, according to those who are close to the three South American diplomats, that they will be willing to accept representatives of the rebel chieftain under certain conditions. These conditions, it is now known here, include a formal demand for a complete suspension of hostilities during the progress of the negotiations. The mediators have yielded to the American delegates to the extent at least of withdrawing from their original stand that Carranza, having once rejected their invitation, would under no conditions be admitted. After lengthy discussions Justice Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann succeeded in their efforts to obtain recognition of the rebel chieftain. The diplomats, however, have not yielded an inch either to the state department or to General Carranza in the matter of putting a temporary stop to the revolution which is devastating Mexico. It was declared here again by those who are best in a position to know the attitude of the mediators that an armistice has been made a condition sine qua non to the admission of Carranza's delegates at the conference.

On the reply which Carranza will give to this message and the attitude which the Wilson administration will adopt now that the Mexican delegates also have made clear their stand, hangs the fate of the mediation. No one here, however, believes that the conference is about to be brought to a sudden close as a result of the present deadlock.

ZARAGOZA'S COMMAND SAFE

Terrible March Across the Desert Has Been Completed.

Mexico City, June 4.—The whereabouts of General Ignacio Morollos Zaragoza, who fled from Tampico, have been definitely learned. It had been reported that he was surrounded by rebel troops in the vicinity of Tampico; that he had been defeated in battle and was lost in the desert. Zaragoza and the remainder of his command have reached the Puebla border line, according to a message received by General Blanquet, minister of war. The details of a march which must have been under awful difficulties have not been received.

Florida Senator Renominated.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 4.—Although the vote is coming in slowly from all parts of the state, owing to the intricacies of the count under the new primary bill, there are enough returns from the Democratic state-wide primary to indicate that Senator Duncan U. Fletcher has defeated John N. C. Stockton by a margin of from 3,000 to 4,000 majority.

Boy's Head Cut Off by Train.

Sheridan, Ind., June 4.—Erroll Elliott, fifteen-year-old son of C. E. Elliott, druggist, was instantly killed by a Monon train. Young Elliott was taking a ride and when he went to alight he stepped on the curb and was thrown under the train. His head was severed.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

Latest Photo of Chief Executive of the United States.



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BRYAN HAS FORBIDDEN IMPORTATION OF ARMS

State Department Renews the Mexican Embargo.

Washington, June 4.—The importation of arms into Mexico from the United States again has been forbidden. Secretary Bryan explained that the order is not in the nature of a formal embargo proclamation by the president, but is purely a state department order, enforcement of which will be in the hands of the department of commerce and the treasury jointly. Serious doubt of the legality of this method of preventing arms from reaching the warring factions in Mexico has been expressed by the law officers of one of the government departments. It was declared by this official that the only recognized method of preventing arms from being shipped to Mexico from this country was by a proclamation by the president formally placing an embargo on such shipments or by a proclamation from the same source declaring a blockade of the Mexican ports where attempts are made to land the munitions of war.

The only means to be adopted by the United States to prevent arms from reaching the factions in Mexico under this state department order, will be to refuse the issuance of clearance papers to ships desiring to carry cargoes of this sort for Mexican ports. Enforcement of the order is entirely in the hands of the customs officials.

Constitutionalist agents here say that, according to law, these agents themselves will be liable for any interference with commerce without the authority of an embargo proclamation.

Vera Cruz, June 1.—General Aguilar may beat Villa and Zapata in his dash to the City of Mexico. Aguilar is at present at Tuxpan and is said to be planning to march to Puebla.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The senate has entered on the last lap of the canal tolls debate.

A distinct earth shock was felt at Spencer, Ind. The disturbance lasted more than a minute.

President Poincare has asked Rene Viviani, now minister of instruction, to form a new French cabinet.

Life insurance organizations of the United States and Canada distributed \$646,550,000 in 1913 in the payment of claims.

The Progressive party of the Thirtieth Indiana district nominated Dr. R. Clarence Stevens of Plymouth for congress.

The Missouri supreme court has declared unconstitutional the law that provides for a nonpartisan judiciary in St. Louis.

A great struggle is impending at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where the federals are concentrating to meet the rebel advance.

Colonel Roosevelt has accepted an invitation of the Royal Geographical society to deliver a lecture on his Brazilian discoveries in London, June 16.

One man was killed and eight persons were injured, several seriously in a Pittsburg motordrome when a motorcycle hit an electric light pole and crashed through the safety wire.

The resolutions committee of the senate has reported favorably a resolution directing the president to ask for arbitration with England as to the construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The port of Tampico will be blockaded by the Mexican government to prevent the rebels from receiving a shipment of arms and ammunition which is reported on the way from New Orleans.

The Actors' Equity association, which comprises some of the best talent in the country, threatens to go on strike if the big managers will not come to time and agree to give contracts suitable to the association.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Lady Doyle are in America on a seven weeks' visit. The creator of Sherlock Holmes is making his first trip here in twenty years, and Lady Doyle has never been to the "States" before.

MORE EVIDENCE IS COMING OUT

Probe Into New Haven's Affairs Continued.

REFUTES MELLEN STATEMENT

Testimony of Two Directors Served to Check Up Recent Story of the Former President of the Road and Tended to Deface the Picture of Martyrdom Which Mr. Mellen Had Drawn For Himself.

Washington, June 4.—James S. Elton of Waterbury, Conn., and William Skinner of Holyoke, Mass., two of the "county directors" of the New Haven road, were heard by the interstate commerce commission and their testimony contradicted that of Charles S. Mellen in several particulars. The appearance of these directors in the witness chair was the first chance the commission had had to check up on Mr. Mellen's statements, and developments tended to deface the picture of martyrdom which Mr. Mellen had drawn of himself. Instead of complete domination by the late J. P. Morgan, as Mr. Mellen asserted, testimony showed that the former president of the New Haven road himself was in many instances the commanding figure.

Both Elton and Skinner testified that the acquisition of trolleys in various sections of New England, steamship lines and other properties at a cost of many millions of dollars, constituted a part of the New Haven's comprehensive plan to increase its facilities. Many of the properties thus acquired, it was stated, had only a prospective value, the natural growth of New England being taken into consideration by the directors.

Mr. Elton declared that the purchase for \$11,000,000 of the New York, Westchester and Boston road, the stock of which, former President Mellen of the New Haven testified, was worth only "10 cents a pound," was for the purpose of obtaining a foothold in the metropolitan district and securing greater and better terminal facilities in New York. He also testified that the directors of the New Haven had changed their methods and were not influenced so much by one or two men, like J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Mellen, as they formerly were. He said, "the directors now direct," and had learned a "great many things." He added that President Elliott was more deliberate than Mr. Mellen, and did not "rush them off their feet."

Mr. Skinner said it was his belief that "if things had been allowed to go on and the New Haven and its officials had not been subjected to invidious inquiries and legislation, the property would have pulled out all right, perhaps in five years." He asserted that Mr. Mellen could have retained the presidency of the road had he so desired, as he had a majority of the directors with him.

WILL HOLD OFF AWHILE

The Dunkard Brethren Not Ready to Take Up the Auto.

Frankfort, Ind., June 4.—At the national conference of the German Baptist church in session on the Metzger farm north of this city, the final arguments were made for and against the use of automobiles by members of the church, after which a vote was taken. Three thousand votes were cast against the use of the automobile, while only three delegates in the convention voted in favor of using the automobile. The conference adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, We realize the difficulty and unpleasantness in dealing with the automobile spirit, we advise all churches not to allow their members to own or operate an automobile, auto truck, motorcycle or any motor vehicle, at least until such time as they become in general use or until we get more light on the subject."

Former Cashier Arrested.

Indianapolis, June 4.—Glenn G. Huron, formerly cashier of the Tipton (Ind.) National bank, who was arrested at Columbus, O., on a warrant based on an indictment returned by the federal grand jury, was brought to Indianapolis and turned over to the federal authorities. Huron will be arraigned on charges of embezzlement, misapplication of funds, false entries, and making false reports to the controller of the currency.

Old Court Clerk Killed Himself.

Indianapolis, June 4.—Robert E. Scott, aged fifty-two, shot himself in the mouth with a revolver. Scott was found dead in bed, and it is believed death was instantaneous. Scott was a clerk in superior court room No. 2 nearly sixteen years.

Traveling Men Meet.

South Bend, Ind., June 4.—The annual state convention of the United Commercial Travelers convened here today. Two thousand delegates are expected.

Vera Cruz, June 4.—Lieutenant John H. Towers, head of the navy aviation squad, is here to take personal charge of the air scouts. The aviators have gained much useful data for General Funston.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.

Opera Singer Who Sued Third Husband For Divorce.



The divorce suit of Mrs. Ernestine Rapp Schuman-Heink against her husband, William Rapp, Jr., is being heard in Chicago.

MUNCIE "DRYS" WIN STRUGGLE IN COURT

Saloons In City Will Close Saturday Night.

Muncie, Ind., June 4.—Judge Frank Ellis sounded the death knell for the twenty-nine saloons of Muncie, in the Delaware circuit court when he handed down his decision in the option contest, upholding the validity of the election of March 9, when Muncie voted dry by a majority of 462 votes. The saloons will close their doors at 11 o'clock next Saturday night and remain closed for two years unless the wets get a favorable decision in the supreme court. Attorneys for the saloon keepers said they would appeal the case at once.

The wets had two hopes of setting the option election aside. One was that the Proctor law did not mention or specify that voting machines should be used and the wets contended that the use of voting machines made the election void and illegal. The second reason was that 497 voters gave their names to the poll clerks, entered the voting booths, yet failed to register a vote. The wets asserted that the dries failed to get a majority of the voters who appeared at the booths to vote. Judge Ellis denied both contentions.

ARSON CHARGE SUSTAINED

Dr. Wolfe, Van Allen and Perry Drake Convicted by Jury.

Washington, Ind., June 4.—The jury in the arson case returned a verdict of guilty as to Dr. D. V. Wolfe, Perry Drake and Van Allen and not guilty as to Albert M. Perkins. On motion of Prosecutor Seal the ball of the convicted men was increased to \$5,000 each pending a motion for a new trial. The charge against the four men was made by the state fire marshal, who accused them of buying cheap live stock, insuring the animals heavily and then destroying them by fire with Van Allen's barn.

Pinned Under His Car.

Duke, son of J. Brodie Duke, millionaire tobacco king, was killed about fifty miles from Salt Lake. Duke was one of a party of five on a transcontinental auto tour from the coast to New York. In Chalk creek canyon the big car skidded off a bank and went into six feet of water. Young Duke was pinned under the car.

Victim of Auto Accident.

Indianapolis, June 4.—John F. Speer, vice president of the J. F. Wild & Co. bank, who was seriously injured Saturday in an automobile accident, died at the Methodist hospital. Steer was on the way to the speedway when the accident occurred. He was thrown out of the machine and his skull was fractured.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

	Temp.	Weather.
Boston.....	62	Cloudy
New York.....	74	Cloudy
Denver.....	54	Clear
San Francisco..	50	Clear
St. Paul.....	60	Cloudy
Chicago.....	86	Clear
Indianapolis...	81	Clear
St. Louis.....	88	Clear
New Orleans...	80	Pt. Cloudy
Washington...	74	Pt. Cloudy

Fair.

INDIANA PROHIBS NAME A TICKET

Sumner W. Haynes of Portland for Senator.

FEW PLATFORM DECLARATIONS

Besides Reaffirming the Basic Principle of the Party, Prohibitionists Declare For the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, but Pass Up Constitutional Convention Proposition, Leaving That Decision of the Public.

Indianapolis, June 4.—At the closing session of the party's convention, Sumner W. Haynes of Portland was chosen to lead the Prohibition party of Indiana in the fall campaign, when he was nominated for United States senator. In 1908 he was the party's nominee for governor.

Haynes defeated John R. Golden of Angola, the only other man whose name was presented to the convention. The vote stood: Haynes, 221, and Golden, 100.

The convention adopted a platform which includes planks supporting the initiative, referendum and recall, and equal suffrage. The delegates passed up the constitutional convention by declaring that, if the people decide to call such a convention "we pledge our utmost endeavor to write prohibition in that constitution."

Other candidates named on the ticket are: For secretary of state, L. S. Wade of Lafayette; auditor of state, J. L. Bishop of Cicero; treasurer of state, Oscar J. Current of Redkey; attorney general, Merder Brown of Spiceland; state superintendent, C. A. Mumhart of Huntington; clerk of the supreme and appellate courts, Ralph H. Lord of Mays; state geologist, B. W. Stoddard, Indianapolis; judge supreme court, Fifth district, S. J. North, Milford; judge appellate court, First division, B. F. Watson of Indianapolis and the Rev. C. U. Wade of Greencastle; Appellate court, Second division, A. B. Kirkpatrick, Kokomo, I. G. Pollard of Hammond and T. E. Ballard, Crawfordsville.

IN THE FOUR BIG LEAGUES

Current Scores in the Great American National Game.

National League.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
N. Y.	23	13	.639
Cin.	26	16	.619
Pitts.	21	17	.553
Chi.	21	22	.488
Boston	11	26	.297
At Pittsburgh—			R.H.E.
Chicago.....	0	3	0.000
Pittsburg....	0	0	0.000
Humphries, Cheney and Archer; Harmon, Kentleher, O'Toole and Gibson.			R.H.E.
At Cincinnati—			R.H.E.
St. Louis....	0	3	0.000
Cincinnati..	0	1	0.000
Sallee and Wingo; Rowan, Adams and Clark and Gonzales.			R.H.E.
At Brooklyn—			R.H.E.
Brooklyn....	1	0	0.000
Brooklyn....	1	0	0.000
Rudolph, Stran and Gowdy; Rucker and Miller.			R.H.E.
At Philadelphia—			R.H.E.
New York... 0	0	0	0.000
Phil'delphia 0	5	1	0.200
Demaree, Schauer, Schupp and Meyers and McLean; Alexander and Kil-lifer.			R.H.E.

American League.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Phila.	25	15	.625
Wash.	26	16	.619
Detroit	25	18	.581
St. L.	21	19	.525
At Boston—			R.H.E.
Phil'delphia 0	3	5	0.000
Boston.....	0	0	0.000
Weykoff and Schang; Collins, Cooper and Thomas and Cady.			R.H.E.
At New York—			R.H.E.
Washington. 1	0	0	0.000
New York... 0	0	0	0.000
Shaw and Henry; Caldwell and Nun-amaker.			R.H.E.
At Detroit—			R.H.E.
St. Louis... 1	1	0	1.000
Detroit.... 0	0	0	0.000
Weilman, Agnew and Crossin; Co-valeskie, Reynolds and Stange.			R.H.E.
At Chicago—			R.H.E.
Cleveland. 2	0	0	0.000
Chicago... 0	2	0	0.000
James, Steen and O'Neill; Cicotte and Schalk.			R.H.E.

Federal League.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis 4	0	0	0.000
St. Louis... 0	0	0	0.000
Kaiserling, Moseley and Rariden; Keupper, Brown, Groome and Simon.			R.H.E.
At Brooklyn—			R.H.E.
Baltimore... 0	0	1	0.000
Brooklyn... 0	1	4	0.200
Wilhelm, Conley, Yount and Jack-litsch and Russell; Laftitt and Lund.			R.H.E.
At Pittsburg—			R.H.E.
Buffalo.... 0	3	0	0.000
Pittsburg... 3	1	0	0.000
Anderson and Blair; Camnitz and Berry.			R.H.E.

American Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.
At Minneapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 4.			
At Cleveland, 12; Louisville, 11.			
At St. Paul, 0; Kansas City, 5.			
At Columbus, 2; Indianapolis, 1.			

ALEX. BERKMAN

Anarchist Who Leads in Demonstration Against Rockefeller's.



BERKMAN'S AGITATORS CREATED LITTLE STIR

Precautions Taken By Sheriff Were Needless.

White Plains, N. Y., June 4.—Confidently expecting a big delegation of the followers of the I. W. W. would storm the White Plains jail, a cordon of deputy sheriffs, detectives, special policemen and moving picture artists were on guard, but only a dozen agitators led by Alexander Berkman moved upon the county citadel. There was no clash and only the click of the moving picture machines and the cameras of newspapers was audible. Sheriff William Boyle had received word that a mob of 200 of the agitators intended to descend upon the jail and he was on duty surrounded by 100 of his best men.

A big crowd of townspeople gathered in front of the White Plains jail to see "Becky" Edelson and the other eleven I. W. W. agitators who were arrested while "demonstrating" against John D. Rockefeller in Tarrytown on Sunday last for desecrating the Sabbath. The visitors took ice cream and cigarettes with them.

As Berkman came from the jail he said: "We will devote all our fight against Tarrytown."

Most of the agitators in the jail gave up their hunger strike when codfish cakes were served.

ANOTHER YAQUI OUTBREAK

Indians in Sonora Slay, Burn and Destroy.

Nogalts, Ariz., June 4.—Many Mexicans have been killed and women outraged by Yaqui Indians, who attacked the town of Camuripa, in the Yaqui valley, forty miles east of Guaymas, according to passengers who arrived here from the interior of Sonora. Stores and homes were looted and what could not be taken away by the Indians was destroyed.

First Charge Was Ignored.

Evansville, Ind., June 4.—Claude McKimm, who was rendered a cripple a month ago when Patrolman Walter Fisher shot him in the arm, has filed a second affidavit against the policeman, charging assault and battery with intent to kill. The first charge was ignored by the grand jury.

Evansville Young Woman Drowned.

Evansville, Ind., June 4.—Word has been received here of the death at Washington, D. C., of Miss Lillian Runk of this city, who was drowned while bathing in the Potomac river. She had been visiting relatives.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.			
Wheat—Wagon, 93c; No. 2 red, 97½c.	Corn—No. 3, 73½c.	Oats—No. 2 white, 43c.	Hay—Baled, \$16.00 @ 17.00; timothy, \$16.50 @ 18.50; mixed, \$16.00 @ 17.00.
Cattle—\$3.00 @ 8.85.	Hogs—\$6.00 @ 8.20.	Sheep—\$3.50 @ 5.25.	Lambs—\$5.00 @ 6.75.
Receipts—Cattle, 1,000; hogs, 12,000; sheep, 450.			
At Cincinnati.			
Wheat—No. 2 red, 96c.	Corn—No. 2, 75c.	Oats—No. 2, 42½c.	Cattle—\$4.00 @ 8.50.
Hogs—\$5.50 @ 8.25.	Sheep—\$3.50 @ 5.00.	Lambs—\$6.50 @ 9.25.	
At Chicago.			
Wheat—No. 2 red, 98c.	Corn—No. 2, 72¾c.	Oats—No. 2, 41½c.	Cattle—\$5.00 @ 9.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.00 @ 8.30.
Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.20.	Sheep—\$5.00 @ 6.25.	Lambs—\$6.25 @ 8.50.	
At St. Louis.			
Wheat—No. 2 red, 97½c.	Corn—No. 2, 74½c.	Oats—No. 2, 41¾c.	Cattle—\$5.00 @ 9.25.
Hogs—\$6.50 @ 9.25.	Lambs—\$6.50 @ 8.25.		
At East Buffalo.			
Cattle—\$3.75 @ 9.00.	Hogs—\$7.00 @ 8.65.	Sheep—\$3.00 @ 6.00.	Lambs—\$6.50 @ 8.35.
Wheat at Toledo.	July, 88½c; Sept., 88½c; cash, 98c.		

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

No, Mother is not going to do the moving all alone



DESCRIBES QUEER INDIAN DANCES

Museum Collector's Report of Interesting Observations.

TELLS OF GROTESQUE RITES

Mock Terror and High Glee Feigned by the Celebrants—Clowns in the Windigokan a Curious Sight—Performers Past Masters in the Art of Making Themselves Hideous.

For several years Alanson Skinner of the American Museum of Natural History has been conducting expeditions among the Indians of the northwest, having visited the tribes of the Cree, the Ojibway and the Menominee. He is now organizing another expedition and will set out soon to continue his work of exploration and research among tribes of the northwest in the interests of the museum.

A report of his work in the field last summer, including descriptions of the various ceremonials, dances and customs of the Indians of the northwest, has been published recently by the museum. Much of the data was obtained from Indians, among whom were Charlie Assiniboine, Chief Walter, Jacob Bear and Andrew Bear Spotted One and Four Clouds.

The collector of Indian data and trophies was initiated into the famous ceremony of the medicine lodge, which is practiced by the Menominees and other tribes of the northwest. The dances and ceremonies described by Mr. Skinner include the windigokan or cannibal dance, the big dogs' dance, the prairie chicken, the sacred pipe stem and the peacemaking dance.

A Very Unusual Dance.

"Certain men used to dream of paguk, a skeleton being with glaring eyes," Mr. Skinner says, "which was sometimes seen flitting through the air, and obtained from him the right to be windigokan or cannibal dancers. Such a man made for himself a costume of rags with a hideous mask having an enormous, crooked, beaklike nose, the whole being daubed with paint. He also provided himself with a feathered staff hung with deer's hoof rattles. After a council the Indians agreed to perform this dance, although it was very unusual.

"A man's dance was held, and just at dusk, when the dance was started in the log cabin used for that purpose, three dancers were seen approaching. One bore a cane ornamented with owl feathers and down, and others carried green branches with strips of colored cloth tied to them. As they drew near they paused, danced in a circle, performed ludicrous gyrations, appeared to be terrified at stumps, fled from dogs and were overcome at faces made by bystanders.

Pantomimes of Terror.

"At the conclusion of their antics the people came forward and gave them tobacco with prayers for good luck. The clowns accepted the tobacco with pantomimes of terror. They then pretended to smell the gift, and as each for himself was sure that it was a morsel of the precious weed he bent backward and forward, shaking with guffaws. According to tradition, what ever they were told not to do that they straightway did. Afterward they with drew, but paused long enough for a photograph. The costumes are now in the museum."

The wetigokan dance is another one in the series described by Mr. Skinner. "According to Four Clouds, when all the people camped together some one might announce that he would make a wetigokan dance. So a tent was set up in the center of the camp, apparently in imitation of a soldier's lodge, and before it was placed a rod thickly hung with antelope hoofs or deer claws.

"The maker of the ceremony, who was always a man who had dreamed he had the right to do so, set about making for himself a suit of grotesque clothes and a mask with a very long nose and small eyes and mouth. When the costume was completed he donned it and began to sneak about the camp peering into lodges. If he found a man at home he would enter and point at him with his staff, and that man was then obliged to rise and join him."

Other ceremonies recorded are the big dogs' dance, the dancers carrying

bone whistles and little painted sticks with beaded streamers and brass jinglers pendant; the round dance, a popular performance, in which the participants dance in a circle around a large drum; the horse dance, the "throwing way dance," tabooed by the government; the sacred pipestem dance, given before going to war, and the peacemaking dance, with lighted pipes and song.

SCORN GOADED RIIS INTO ACHIEVING HIS AMBITION.

"You Laugh Now, but Wait," His Challenge to Editor Who Rebuffed Him.

The father of the late Jacob A. Riis intended that the author and social worker should be a schoolteacher, but he turned carpenter instead. He had a brief experience in a Pennsylvania coal mine and was scared nearly out of his wits twice—once by a donkey which he came upon unexpectedly in the mine, which he thought was the devil, and once by a girl who was "setting her cap" for him.

In a New Jersey brickyard he slept at night in a wagon which by day was used for carting fertilizer. Once in New York he got a night's free lodging in a police station and while in the cell was robbed of what little property he had—a tiny gold locket. The police ill treated his little dog, which had followed him thither, and in return he threw stones through the windows of the building until they put him on a ferry-boat bound for New Jersey.

In Buffalo he was a carpenter, a lumber yard hand and a traveling salesman. There, too, he made up his mind to be a newspaper man. Of his efforts to break into that profession he said:

"My father had edited our local newspaper, and such little help as I had often been of to him had given me a taste for the business. I went to the Courier office and asked for the editor. He was not in. Apparently nobody was. I wandered through room after room till at last I came to one in which sat a man with a paste pot and a pair of long shears. This must be the editor. I told him my errand while he clipped away.

"What is it you want?" he asked.

"Work," I said.

"Work?" said he, waving me away with the shears. "We don't work here. This is a newspaper office."

"I tried the Express next."

"What are you?" asked the editor.

"A carpenter," I said.

"The man turned upon his heel with a laugh and shut the door in my face. For a moment I stood there stunned. His ascending steps on the stairs brought back my senses. I ran to the door and flung it open. 'You laugh?' I shouted, shaking my fist at him standing halfway up the stairs. 'You laugh now, but wait!' And then I got the grip of my temper and slammed the door in my turn. All the same, in that hour it was settled that I was to be a reporter."

Riis' newspaper ambition was at last gratified when he went again to New York.

TO KILL MILLIONS OF RATS.

American Exterminators Will Be Used to Stay Their Spread in Sheffield.

Deputy Consul Luther J. Parr reports that the steel works and large stores in Sheffield, England, are very largely infested with rats. "I understand," he says, "that many attempts have been made to exterminate them. In the works, however, very little damage is done by rats, and it is the rule to occasionally employ a professional rat catcher, who catches about 100 rats a night, and is paid £1 for a night's work. Such a profession is no doubt influenced by the fact that there is a ready sale to sporting men for the rats caught for training their dogs. An opportunity will shortly occur in Sheffield to demonstrate the value of American rat exterminators. What is known as the killing shambles and the fish and meat market, located right in the center of the city, are to be pulled down in accordance with the new town planning scheme of the city authorities. When this does occur it is recognized by the public that the home of millions of rats will be destroyed, and articles and letters appearing in the local newspapers recently urged the corporation to do something to prevent the migration of this vermin."

IDLENESS.

It does not cost much to live a happy, honorable life, but it costs a mint of money to live and do nothing.—T. W. Hanford.



8259

8324-8286

TRANSPARENT SLEEVES ON A TAFFETAS FROCK A COOL NOTION

We have many comfortable fads this season to leaven the absurd and uncomfortable ones; overblouse frocks with underbodices of net, lace or organdy should be charmingly cool and attractive a little later when we begin to look for coolness before anything else. It saves wear and tear, too, as the first place a frock begins to show wear is in the sleeves.

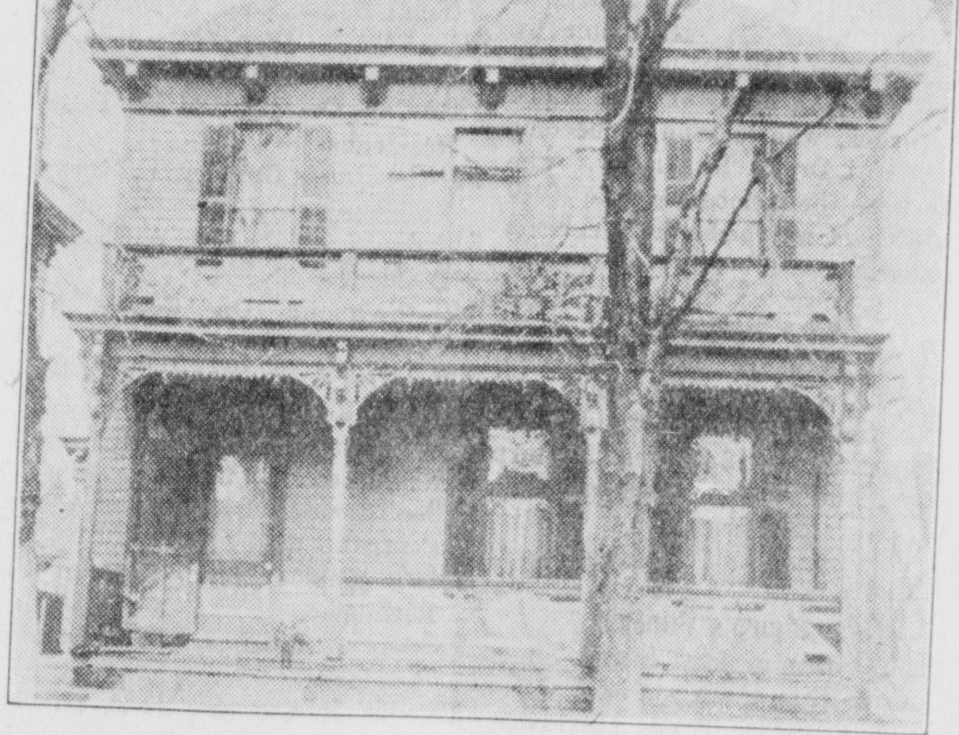
An overblouse dress of taffetas with an underbodice of shadow lace is shown in number 8259; it is an excellent model for afternoon tea and like affairs and is suited to any of the soft silks or poplins; moire too, could be used to advantage. This dress requires to make in size 36, 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 2 yards of lace or net for the gulupe. Taffetas average 38 to 42 inches in width; it is priced from \$1.25 a yard and up.

An afternoon model developed in moire is shown in the other design, 8324-8286. The bodice is in peasant design and also shows an underwaist of sheer material; in this instance it is organdy which is very popular for this purpose. A feature of the skirt is the pointed peplum which is long in front and comes up considerably shorter in the back where it is finished with a wide double box-plait.

To copy this costume in size 36, requires 15 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the blouse (8324) and 4 yards of 42-inch material for the skirt 8286.

Number 8259 sizes 34 to 42. Number 8324 sizes 34 to 42. Number 8286 sizes 22 to 32. Each pattern 15 cents.

These patterns for sale by the Racket Store, L. F. Miller



Residence of E. E. Moonshower, E. 2nd St., painted last year with Lucas Tinted Gloss Paint.

Let the judgment of men of experience decide your painting problem for you.

E. E. Moonshower, Supt. of Equipment of I. & L. Traction Co., selected Lucas Paint as the best material with which to paint his residence.

You can't make a mistake if you paint with Lucas Paint.

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QUALITY STORE FOR PAINT.

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Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. IT PAYS

HOW AN INDIAN FEELS IN AN AERO

Chief White Calf First Red Man to Fly Like an Eagle.

SAYS CHARM SAVED HIS LIFE

White Brother Who Took Him Up Averted Disaster When Flying Boat Tilted—Chief Medicine Owl Invoked Protection of the Great Spirit as the Flight Started.

In an exciting flight from Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Two Guns White Calf of the Glacier National park reservation in Montana won the distinction of being the first Indian to make a trip in an aeroplane. He is one of a party of twelve Indians enjoying their first eastern trip in charge of Charles B. Griffin, United States Indian agent for Montana.

When the machine had been in the air for ten minutes and was flying at an altitude of 1,200 feet a puff of wind turned it over on its side and, to the horror of those watching the flight, it fell a sheer hundred feet. Only the coolness of Ralph M. Brown, the pilot, saved the occupants from disaster.

The flight had been arranged by W. T. Thomas of Bath, N. Y., and was made in a flying boat.

Chief Lazy Boy wanted to go up, but as he was considered to have had his share of honors during the trip about the country others of the party frowned on his selection. The main qualifications of Lazy Boy as given by himself were that he had served twelve years on the Indian police and always had obeyed the orders of his superiors.

Then Two Guns White Calf took the floor and said: "My father was chief of the Piegan nation. He gave to the great father at Washington all of Glacier National park. My father was a brave man. He was not afraid to die, too, am a brave man. I am not afraid to die. And if I should die I know that my white brothers would take care of me and bury me beside my fathers, in the shadow of the great mountains that have been my home."

White Calf's speech won the day, and even Lazy Boy voted in his favor. None of the Indians had ever seen an aeroplane, with the exception of Frank Guardipee (Crazy Face), who had been educated at Carlisle.

The delegation accompanied White Calf to Dobbs Ferry, and the effect of the setting incidental to the flight was picturesque in the extreme. As preparations for the flight were going on nine of the number, including three of the squaws, stood huddled in a group on the beach. Each of them pressed the hand of White Calf and spoke earnestly into his ear. White Calf exhibited a charm in the form of a tiny stone from his Glacier park home and reassured the others.

All this time Chief Medicine Owl, the medicine man of the tribe, stood a little apart from the group and, with his hands and eyes raised to the blue sky, invoked the protection of the Great Spirit over the life of his brother. As the machine skimmed over the water the expression on the eleven faces changed from one of foreboding to one of intense interest. Eager eyes followed the plane when it left the surface and rose into the air like a giant bird, and the voices of the men arose in the startling warwhoop of the Blackfeet.

Says Charm Saved Him.

When the machine fell it was taken for part of the performance, and the only sign of excitement shown was a tight clenching of hands and a little gasp from White Calf's squaw. In a minute more the flight was over. Brown righted the craft, brought it to the water and ran it high on the beach. In speaking of his trip White Calf said:

"Machine very shaky on the water. Stop shaking when we go up. Can see like the golden eagle over the mountains. As he looks down so did I. Wind tip machine over, but I had been told to sit still and did so. Not afraid. My charm saved me. When boat came back to water I motion with hand, 'Go up again,' but he would not do it."

White Calf is a son of a chief of the same name who ruled the Piegan nation and owned vast tracts of country. The elder White Calf, according to Hoke Smith of Glacier National park, ceded the territory embraced by the park to the United States. It includes 1,500 square miles.

In the News and Out of the Ordinary

The New Mexico W. C. T. U. bought a distillery at Farmington, that state, in order to destroy it.

A ring won in a shooting gallery by a newspaper man made it possible for Judge Klenert at Paterson, N. J., to marry a penniless couple.

The latest fad in London is cubist note paper, which is perfectly black. The writer uses ink which is either pure white or a violent cerise.

In order to gain money for one of their projects the members of the Kansas Women's clubs are going to do their own washing for one week this summer, subscribing the sum saved to the fund.

Eighteen students who left the University of Alabama more than fifty years ago to enlist in the civil war on the Confederate side recently were presented with their diplomas. Their number was originally seventy-five.

Will Tell How Women Succeeded.

Various departments of woman's activities will have separate days set apart on the program of the congress of woman's achievements, which will be held June 13 to 20 in the Chicago Coliseum. The congress will meet during the twelfth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be in session at the same time. The business woman and her interests will take the prominent position, and noted business women will give lectures.

WHAT M'ADOO HAS DONE.

Married the President's Daughter, Montana Pupil Replies Brightly.

Miss Ella Crowley, county superintendent of schools, while conducting an oral examination at Melrose, Mont., met one pupil possessed of a keen sense of humor.

"Name a cabinet officer and tell of some one thing he has accomplished during his term of office," was the form in which Miss Crowley put the question.

"William McAdoo," was the answer. "Very good," said the county superintendent. "Now tell of something he has accomplished."

"Mr. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, accomplished the marriage of the president's daughter, and now she's his wife," was the youngster's unexpected reply.

WOMAN COULD NOT SIT UP

Now Does Her Own Work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

Ironton, Ohio.—"I am enjoying better health now than I have for twelve years. When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could not sit up. I had female troubles and was very nervous. I used the remedies a year and I can do my work and for the last eight months I have worked for other women, too. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough for I know I never would have been as well if I had not taken it and I recommend it to suffering women."

Daughter Helped Also.

"I gave it to my daughter when she was thirteen years old. She was in school and was a nervous wreck, and could not sleep nights. Now she looks so healthy that even the doctor speaks of it. You can publish this letter if you like."—Mrs. RENA BOWMAN, 161 S. 11th Street, Ironton, Ohio.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Remember THAT A. Sciarra

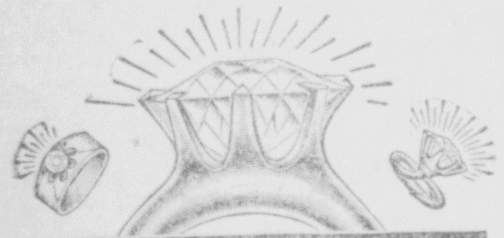
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Chicago made, \$11.50 and up.

French Steam Dry Cleaning, Pressing, Altering, etc.

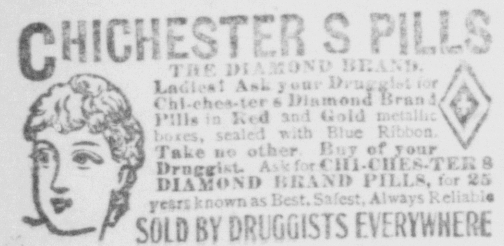
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One Month45
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One Year in Advance\$1.00

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1914.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.
Hugh Th. Miller of Columbus.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Fifth District)
Quincy A. Myers of Logansport.

JUDGE OF APPELLATE COURT.

(Fifth District)
Lucius C. Embree of Princeton, and
Ira C. Bateman of Bloomington.

(Second District)
J. S. Lesh of Huntington, M. A. Chip-
man of Anderson, and S. J. Crum-
packer of South Bend.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Ed Jackson of Newcastle.

TREASURER OF STATE.
Job Freeman of Terre Haute.

AUDITOR OF STATE.
L. Newt. Brown of Franklin.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Ele Stansbury of Williamsport.

FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Dr. Horace Ellis of Vincennes.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME AND
APPELLATE COURTS.
Will H. Adams of Wabash.

STATE GEOLOGIST.
Harry R. Campbell of Indianapolis.

Announcement.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce the
name of Marshall Woolery, of Bed-
ford, as candidate for Prosecuting
Attorney of the Fortieth Judicial Cir-
cuit, subject to the decision of the
Republican judicial nominating con-
vention.

THE CONCRETE ROAD.

Work on the new concrete road in
Brownstown township has been start-
ed, and as this is the initial attempt
to construct a public highway in
Jackson county with this material,
its success or failure may have a
far reaching effect upon similar im-
provements, which have been propo-
sed in other vicinities. It is, there-
fore, important that the contractors
comply strictly with the plans and
specifications as this road if suc-
cessful will give impetus to the good
roads' movement in the county. The
highway is about 3,000 feet long and
extends from Ewing to the river
bridge. The plans provide that it
shall be sixteen feet in width and will
be constructed at a cost of \$5,436.

Permanently improved highways in
this part of the state are in a meas-
ure an experiment. They have been
built with success in other localities
but conditions here as to character
of soil, the territory through which
the highways pass, etc., are some-
what different. While the first cost
of such a road as is now being built
in Brownstown township may be
more expensive than a gravel road,
it will doubtless be a stroke of
economy in the end for if properly
constructed the expense of repairs
will be very small for many years
to come.

It has been found that gravel roads
in this county are costly because of
the large maintenance expense. If
the metal is not carefully selected
and the road is not built with the
proper crown and drainage it soon
shows the effect of heavy travel and
if not given constant attention will
become rough. In fact, one reason
why so many of our highways are in
poor condition now is that the drain-
age facilities have been slighted and
the surface water has been permitted
to stand in the "ruts", softening the
surface so the metal is easily whip-
ped out in wet weather and the sur-
face ground to dust in dry weather.
With a good foundation and proper
drainage these disadvantages will be
avoided. With a concrete road the
county road superintendent is in
position to make some valuable com-
parisons as to the cost of mainten-
ance between gravel and concrete
highways after the new road has been
in service for a given number of
years. There is no doubt but that
the taxpayers would much rather
have such roads as these through-
out the county if it is proven that
they are more economical than grav-
el or macadam.

THREE NEW SHIPS.

The United States navy is to have
three new battleships according to
the administration program which
has been approved by the senate.
Two of these battleships will be paid
from the regular appropriation and
money for the third will be derived
from the sale of the Idaho and Mis-
sissippi which are to be sold to a
smaller country. The appropriation
measure which went to conference

following its passage by the senate
provides a sum of \$141,000,000.

The plan of selling battleships
which are no longer suitable for use
in our navy originated with Secre-
tary Daniels. Whether or not it is
a good thing to dispose of our war
vessels to foreign nations may be
questioned, but there is little prob-
ability that their guns will ever be
trained upon American ships. Dis-
cretion, of course, should be used as
to which nation makes the purchase.

Heretofore, ships which have ful-
filled their years of usefulness in the
United States navy have been shot
to pieces as targets but under the
plan adopted by Secretary Daniels
the Idaho and Mississippi are to be
sold for \$12,000,000, a sum almost
sufficient to pay for one new dread-
nought. Thus the United States is
to have a modern battleship in place
of the two which the navy believes
will no longer be of service. As long
as the United States is at peace with
other countries there can be no ob-
jection to such sales and as a mat-
ter of business the disposal of the
ships at such a figure cannot be
questioned.

While it may be in opposition to
the universal peace movement for
the United States to improve its navy,
the time has not yet arrived when
this country can do without war ves-
sels. Therefore, if we are to have
a navy at all it is well that we have
a good one which will be properly
recognized by the leading countries
of the world.

The Indianapolis News suggests
the following reason why the Indi-
ana-Panama-Pacific Exposition
needs an additional appropriation:

"If the commissioners charged
with the duty of establishing an In-
diana exhibit at the San Francisco
fair had done more work and less
running to and fro, it is probable that
they would not now feel the need of
a larger appropriation. The last
Indiana legislature set aside \$75,000
for an Indiana building at San Fran-
cisco. The commissioners announce
that of this amount, \$35,000 has been
spent for a building. Therefore, only
\$40,000 is left for interior fittings
and for traveling and hotel expenses.
True, traveling is expensive. It is
also pleasant, and the climate of
California is said to be most salu-
brious. An inkling of how the Indiana
commission has mismanaged Indiana
affairs thus far, at San Francisco,
was given in a special dispatch to
the News from San Francisco a few
weeks ago. Commissioner McRey-
nolds, one of the members apparently
desirous of giving the state all that
is possible for the money, did not
seem to be at all pleased with the
way work was proceeding. And now
Lieutenant Governor O'Neill con-
templates asking the forthcoming leg-
islature to make an additional appor-
portion of \$60,000 or \$75,000. For
what? For interior decorations? Or
for traveling expenses?"

According to the law, as construed
in Hartford City, it costs only \$15
to kiss a girl in the dark. The boys
should remember this. Also the girls.
—Indianapolis News.

But what about the daylight price?

•••••
SOCIAL EVENTS.
•••••

ONE O'CLOCK LUNCHEON.
A delightful one o'clock luncheon
was given yesterday afternoon by
Mrs. H. S. Dell at her home on North
Walnut street in honor of Miss Katie
May Cordes, who is soon to become
the bride of Dr. H. R. Luckey. The
guests were the members of the Kaf-
fee Klatch of which the bride-elect is
a member.

Union Memorial.
The members of the I. O. O. F.,
K. of P. and Modern Woodmen will
meet at their lodge rooms Sunday af-
ternoon, June 7, at 2:30 o'clock sharp
to attend the Union Memorial ser-
vice.
j6d

Mrs. Sharp's Funeral.
The remains of Mrs. Sarah Sharp
will arrive this afternoon at 5:50 on
the Pennsylvania from Hartsville,
and will be taken direct to Riverview
cemetery for burial. A short service
will be held at the grave, conducted
by Rev. Charles L. Graham.

Notice K. of P.
Work in Rank of Knights tonight
at 7:30 o'clock. Other important
business. Team and members please
be prompt.
Roy Barriger, C. C.

Queen Esther Circle.
The Queen Esther Circle will meet
this evening at 7:30 o'clock with Mrs.
N. G. Smith on Tipton street. All
members are urged to be present.

Big special vaudeville with Baby
Show at Majestic tonight. j4d

Republican Want Ads. Get Results.

WASHINGTON ARSON CASES PART OF BIG CONSPIRACY

Prosecution Declares that Next
Grand Jury May Return Several
Other Indictments.

Washington, Ind., June 4.—"The
conviction of D. A. Wolfe, Perry
Drake and Van Allen on a charge of
swindling insurance companies is only
the beginning," exclaimed F. A. Seal,
prosecuting attorney, to whom the
people of this city are giving great
credit for the result of the arson trial.
"There are at least twenty more men
and perhaps a woman or two who
should be in the penitentiary for
working these swindles," continued
the prosecutor.

"That means that you will not stop
your investigation?"

"Well, I should say not," answered
Mr. Seal, "I am inclined to think that
the next grand jury will return indict-
ments and we will have stronger evi-
dence than we had against the three
men who were convicted."

"The general public has an idea
that the burning of Van Allen's barn
is an isolated case. That is not true.
That fire was but an incident in a
gigantic conspiracy to collect insur-
ance money illegally in all parts of
the country. Some of the men con-
nected with this case have worked in
Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, as well as in
different parts of Indiana. It was
shown in the grand jury investiga-
tion that the purchase of worthless
horses in Jockey alley, at Terre
Haute, was a common thing. Wolfe
himself testified that he dealt there
frequently and his excuse is that he
bought these cheap horses, took them
to his farm, fattened them up and
sold them at a good profit. It is a
matter of evidence that four of the
horses destroyed in the Perkins fire
that resulted in \$9,000 of insurance
money being paid came from Evans-
ville.

PROPERTY OWNERS
ARE RESPONSIBLE
(Continued from first page)

nections within the time above speci-
fied he shall not be allowed to make
any of such connections within ten
years thereafter, unless he shall file
his written petition setting forth
what connections and where to be
made, and that permission be given
him in open Council meeting by a two
thirds vote of the Council elected
in said City, and further, if such per-
mission is so granted said petitioner,
as a condition precedent shall first
tender and give his bond in a sum not
less than \$500.00 to be approved by
the Common Council conditioned that
he will place the street in as good
condition as it was when such work
began, and further, that he will keep
such work in a good repair for a
period of five years from the date of
such bond, to keep the said City free
of all damages that might grow out
of the negligence of said petitioner
in such work or repair, to maintain
all proper danger signals during the
progress of such work, as is provided
by ordinance.

Section III: "This ordinance shall
be in full force and effect from and
after its passage."

New Telephones.

The following new telephones have
been installed recently. Paste this
slip in your telephone book where
you will have it for reference.
163—W. H. Reynolds, 23 S. Chest-
nut. Business.
83—Clark B. Davis, Seymour Na-
tional Bank Building. Business.
391—Bell & Dowling, 16 St. Louis
Avenue. Business.
569—Carl Oesting, 124 W. Third St.
Residence.
740-R—Harry Gregory, E. Brown St.
Residence.
552-R—W. M. Prewitt, S. O'Brien St.
Residence.
144—Seymour Oil Co., 611 W.
Fourth. Business.
333—Mrs. Anna Slagel, 29 S. Broad-
way. Residence.
324—R. J. Sanders, 613 N. Chestnut.
Residence.
469—Raymond Brown, Cor. 4th and
Central. Residence.
684-4—Knoles Mann, East of City.
Residence.
532—L. C. Griffiths, 113 W. Second.
Residence.
261—H. H. Stewart, 26 E. Third St.
Business.
263—J. L. Blair, 617 N. Ewing St.
Residence.
29—Lawrence Ebner, Walnut and
Fourth. Residence.
325—Albert Gill, 310 E. High St.
Residence.
28—C. E. Abel, 102 S. Chestnut St.
Business.
515-R—B. F. McIntire, 230 West
Eighth St. Residence.

For an Impaired Appetite.

To improve the appetite and
strengthen the digestion try a few
doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. Mr.
J. H. Seitz of Detroit, Mich., says:
"They restored my appetite when im-
paired, relieved me of a bloated feel-
ing and caused a pleasant and satis-
factory movement of the bowels."

For sale by all dealers.

CHIROPRACTIC

(Ki-ro-prak-tik)

Is the science of adjusting the subluxations (displacements) in the
spinal column, commonly called back bone, for the purpose of removing
the pressure from impinged nerves. The spinal column is the only place
where nerves pass between two hard bony, movable surfaces; therefore,
it is the only place nerves can be impinged or the nerve supply restricted,
and it matters not what part of the body or organ is affected, the cause is
in the spinal column.

We simply analyze the spine and tell you where you are affected.
Chiropractic is the only science that removes the cause of disease. No
drugs, no pain, no knife. We use nothing but our hands, and the whole
object is accomplished when the nerves are released. Paralysis, deafness,
loss of voice, catarrh, gall stones, overweight, rheumatism, appendicitis,
neuralgia, neurasthenia, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, eye, ear, throat, lungs,
stomach, liver, kidney, bladder trouble, etc., all quickly and permanently
disappear under Chiropractic adjustment, properly given. We remove the
cause of disease and nature cures. Analysis and consultation free. In-
vestigation costs you nothing and means your life, health and happiness.

Have you sought health with no permanent results and now pro-
nounced incurable? If so investigate Chiropractic.

W. A. Summerville, D. C., N. D.

ROOMS 101-2-3 DAILY REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

Will Open His Office Monday, May 25th

Office Hours: 10 to 12., 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

The selection of a pat-
tern is very important
in buying silverware.

Choosing The Pattern

You want an individual pattern that you will
not tire of—one that can be matched at a
later date as you add to it piece by piece.

You could not do better than to make your
selection at our store for nowhere will you
find a larger variety of patterns of high grade
silverware from which to choose.

And they are patterns that you can match at
any time

Selection can be made either from solid silver
or high grade plate.

We especially desire to call your attention to
our new Sterling Etruscan pattern made by
Gorham & Co.

T. M. JACKSON, Jeweler
Phone 249

New Perfection

WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook Stove
IS THE BEST
Simple In Construction
Economical
Always Ready

**W. A. Carter & Son, General
Repairing**

Engagements

May be kept promptly if your time-
piece is repaired in

MESEKE'S JEWELRY SHOP
16 NORTH CHESTNUT STREET

OSTEOPATHY

Removes the cause and aids Nature to Health
Fifth year, 14 West Second Street. Phone No. 557. Lady Attendant

For Results

—USE—
Republican
Want Ads.

Hot Weather Specialties

Straw Hats

In the season's newest blocks and straws.

Get a high crown, narrow brim, at \$2.00 to \$3.50
Other styles, at 50c to \$3.00
Panamas, \$3.50 and \$5.00

White Trousers

Wool serges, at \$5.00
Palm Beaches \$4.00 and \$4.50

White Oxfords

Add the finish to that nice summer suit \$2.50 and \$3.50

Rubber Sole Oxfords

Tan and black, some have white rubber soles, priced at, ... \$4, \$4.50, \$5

Let us clothe you for hot weather.

THE-HUB

Seymour's Best Clothing Store.

PERSONAL.

John M. Lewis made a business trip to Indianapolis today.

Lawrence A. Ebner went to Indianapolis this morning on business.

Mrs. James Burke and daughter, Helen, spent today in Austin with her father.

Mrs. Frank Bush went to North Vernon this morning to visit with Mrs. J. O. Staples.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rudick went to Vallonia this morning to spend the day with relatives.

W. T. Moore, of Mitchell, was in the city today on his way to Indianapolis on business.

John Darling went to Lawrenceburg this morning to spend a few days with his parents.

Mrs. Katherine Ellison of near Leesville, was in the city today on her way to Indianapolis.

Raymond Schaffenberg went to North Vernon this morning to spend a few days with relatives.

Miss May Dennison of near Seymour, went to Bedford this afternoon to visit relatives for a week.

Mrs. L. L. Bollinger and son returned Wednesday evening from a visit with relatives in Danville.

Miss Clara Van Dyke, of Milan, came this morning to spend a few days with Mrs. O. D. Seelinger.

Mrs. H. G. Hayden and daughter, of Rushville, came this morning and are the guests of Mrs. Nathan Kaufman.

Mrs. J. M. Cole, of New Albany, came this morning to spend the day with her sister, Mrs. Frank Bretthauer.

Mrs. Charles Stewart and daughter returned Wednesday evening from a visit in Rushville and Indianapolis.

Mrs. C. H. Creager and children returned this afternoon from a visit with her mother, Mrs. J. C. Hagerty in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Cass Weller, of Flora, Ill., and Miss Florence Weller, of Blanchester, O., are visiting in the family of C. R. Emery.

Mrs. R. E. Collins and daughter and Mrs. John Ball and daughter went to Huron this morning to visit Mrs. Emma Snow.

Misses Edna and Ruby Sumner went to Knightstown this morning to visit relatives and from there will visit in Danville.

Dr. Lillian Collier, of Louisville, was here this morning on their way to Indianapolis from a visit with relatives in Tunnellton.

Mrs. R. S. McKeever, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. E. M. Leyhan, returned to her home in Spencer this morning.

Mrs. Mattie Loye, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Voss Cox, returned to her home in Indianapolis Wednesday evening.

Mrs. John James and daughter went to Brownstown this morning to spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. Henry Applewhite.

Mrs. A. A. Davison and daughter, Miss Eleuthera, left yesterday for Oxford, O., to attend the commencement exercises at Oxford College.

Mrs. Clyde Rayburn and children and Mrs. Chlo Stevens and daughter went to Indianapolis today to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Rayfield Burton.

Mrs. William Adamson and children returned to their home in Frankfort this afternoon after spending a few days here with relatives and friends.

Miss Margaret Dixon, who has been here since Saturday visiting relatives, returned to her home in Cincinnati Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Elmer C. Bollinger and daughter, Miss Loretta, and son, Tom, went to Charlestown this morning to visit relatives for a few days.

Mrs. J. M. Allen went to Bedford this morning to bring her two daughters, who have been spending the week with their grandmother, to their home.

John Abel, who has been attending an electrical college, in Washington, D. C., will arrive home today to visit his mother, Mrs. Marie Abel, and family.

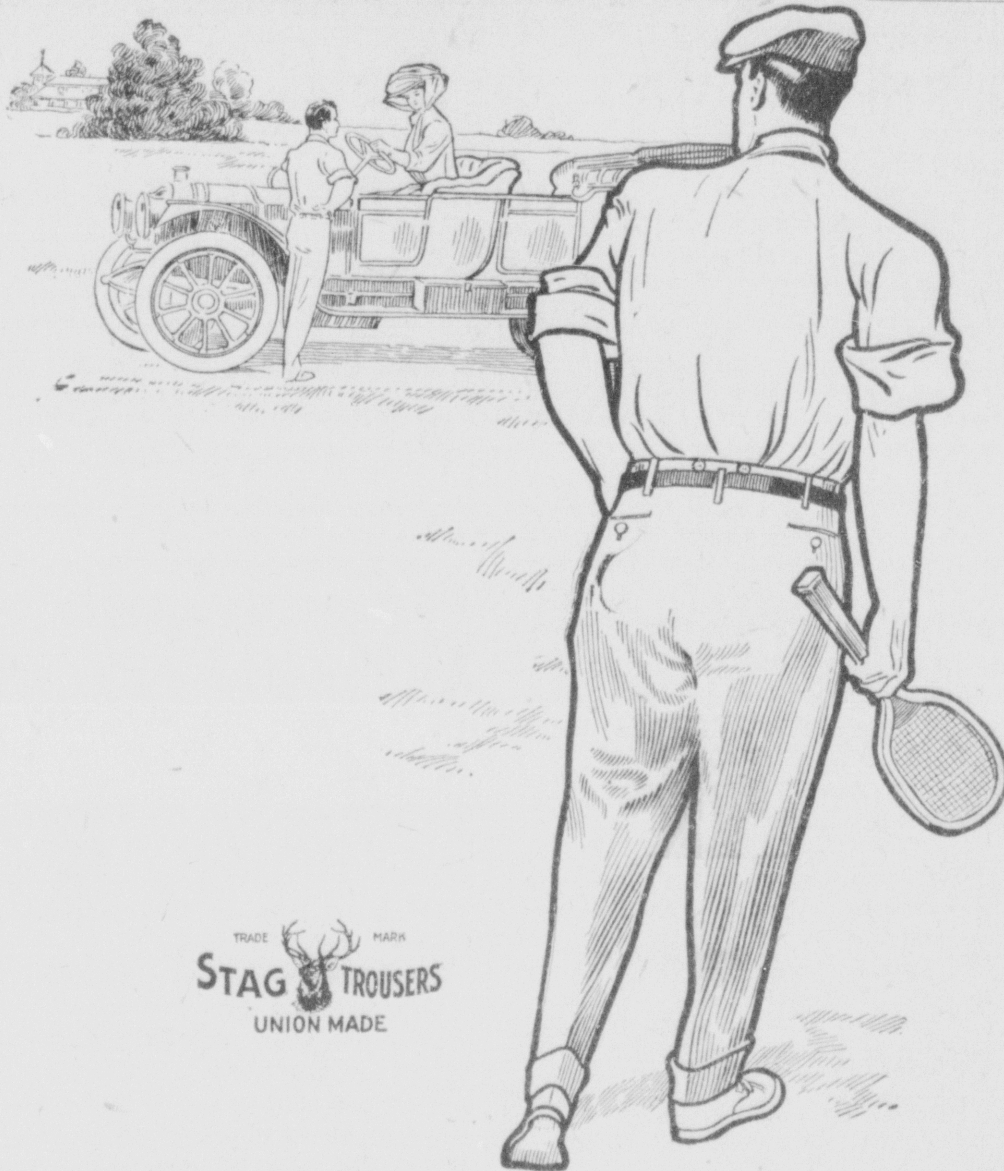
Mrs. George W. Houston and children, of Salt Lake City, Utah, were here today the guests of friends on their way to Cincinnati where they will visit for a month.

Miss Ruth Cole left Wednesday afternoon for Cincinnati to visit friends and later will join her mother, Mrs. George Cole, in Hillsboro, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Greger and children, of Lawrenceville, Ill., who have been to Brownstown to attend the funeral of the late Alax. Greger, came yesterday to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Allen.

Mrs. Charles Walters and son, James, left this morning for Olivet, Ill., to attend the Annual District Convention of the Nazarene University, and will be the guest of her son, Albert, a student at the University.

On her return she will stop over in Indianapolis to attend the marriage of her nephew, Robert Lemon.



Serge Coats \$3.50 to \$5.00 Straw Hats \$1.00 to \$5.00
Outing Trousers \$1.50 to \$5.00 Silk Shirts \$1.50 to \$3.50

ADOLPH STEINWEDEL

Have You?

If you have a gift obligation on your mind, come in and let us show you how easy it is for us to just suit your fancy.

STRATTON-Jeweler



THE BRIDE WILL DO WELL TO HAVE US SUPPLY HER REGULARLY WITH OUR ICE. IT ENABLES THE HOUSEWIFE TO KEEP FOOD BETTER AND EASIER, THEREFORE IT RELIEVES THE BRIDE OF ONE OF THE MANY DETAILS CONNECTED WITH HOUSEKEEPING.

EBNER ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.
COAL AND ICE
PHONE No. 4



OUR MILL WORK

is noted for its accuracy and dependability. We execute special work from plans in a way that will meet with your approval, using only choice, and well-seasoned lumber. Particular pains are taken to see that all joints, dove-tails, etc., are carefully made. Absolute Satisfaction assured.

SEYMOUR PLANING MILL CO.
419 S. Chestnut.

Building Material
The Very Best
at the
Lowest Prices
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds.
High Grade Mill Work
Veneered Doors and Interior Finish.
Travis Carter Co.

Loans

Made on Household Goods, Pianos, Stock and Investments. Agent in office Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday till noon.

17½ E. Second St. Over Carter's Bike Store. Phone 528.

Seymour Loan Co.

Geo. F. Meyer
Drug Store
104 S. Chestnut St.
Phone 247

POMEROY & MANUEL
Concrete and Sewer Contractors
All Work Guaranteed.
For any information regarding this class of work phone 463-R or 57.

"Will Go on Your Bond"
Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
CLARK B. DAVIS
LOANS NOTARY

ANNA E. CARTER
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at the Daily Republican office, 108 West Second St.

\$1.78 \$1.78

This assortment contains nothing but first grade, fresh goods. Every article is staple and a necessity to any family. The price shows a big saving to you.

10 lbs. Sugar for 35c
2 cans Golden Pearl Corn or 3 cans Ohio Corn for 25c
1 lb. "Kings Kup" Coffee 30c
1 Angel Food Cake 15c
5 bars Lenox Soap 10c
2 lbs. large Dried Peaches or 2 boxes Ivy Raisins 25c
2 lbs. Lump Starch 9c
1 can Eddy Baking Powder or 1 box Post Toasties 9c
2 lbs. extra Powdered Sugar 20c

These prices are secured only by ordering this entire list.

\$1.78

L.L. BOLLINGER, Phone 170

We have on hands an over supply of pine boxes for kindling. Load 25c delivered.

WABASH YOUTH WINS FIRST PLACE IN SPEAKING CONTEST

Donald B. Snyder Given Decision at State High School Discussion at Bloomington.

Bloomington, Ind., June 4.—Donald B. Snyder, 17 years old, a junior student in the Wabash High School and a son of J. M. Snyder, last night won first honors in the state high school discussion held at Indiana University under the auspices of the public speaking department. Kenneth Hogate, son of Julian Hogate, editor of the Danville Republican, was awarded second and George McReynolds, of Kokomo, third place.

All of the contestants were free to take either side in discussing "A New Constitution for Indiana." Ten chose the affirmative and three the negative side. The latter were Andrew Hepburn, Bloomington; Kenneth Hogate, Danville, and Sultan Cohen, Jeffersonville.

Prof. Ross Lockridge, who had arranged the contest, presented the winner with a gold medal bearing the

seal of the university. The judges were Prof. C. H. Woolery of the University of Illinois, Prof. A. L. Gates of Miami University, and Leon P. Lewis of Louisville, Ky. President William Lowe Bryan of Indiana University, presided. The visitors filled the auditorium of the men's gymnasium and were seated by districts.

The affirmative orators asked for a convention in 1915 to draft a new state constitution that would provide for the initiative and referendum, short ballot, woman's suffrage, new tax system and other reforms. The negative speakers held such a convention would cost the state \$500,000 and would be useless and dangerous.

Boy Scouts.

The next meeting of Boy Scouts and Pathfinders will be held Tuesday of next week instead of this week. Prof. Thurber, of Franklin, expects to be here at that time and if possible will come in the afternoon instead of evening. Definite statement will be made the latter part of this week.

Phone 570 for Ice. John Morton.

Hot Weather Furnishings

Silk and Fancy Negligee Shirts

For men, Separate Collars, French Cuffs, Correct Styles, Smart Patterns, Beautiful Colors, Guaranteed Fadeless.

Rockinchair Underwear

The newest idea in Union Suits. The most complete line of men's and boys' Underwear in Seymour.

Everything in STRAW and PANAMA HATS.

Light weight HOSIERY in silk and lisle.

Our prices are very much lower than other places.

MODERN CLOTHING CO.

14 South Chestnut Street

BLUE SERGE

DOUBLE BREASTERS

There's no discounting the fact that the Serge Suit is the Suit of Suits for summer wear. No fabric more handsome—no fabric more comfortable.

\$20==FOR THIS WEEK==\$20

We offer you a half silk lined, skeleton back, Blue Serge, Double Breasted Coat and Trousers, with an extra pair of White Serge Trousers free.

Hot Weather Wearables

Palm Beach Coats and Trousers \$7.50 to \$12.00
Mohair Coats and Trousers \$11.00 to \$16.50
Silk Athletic Underwear \$1.00 to \$3.50
Straw and Panama Hats 50c to \$5.00

The Blouse Question Settled

When you buy the Tapeless Blouse, the only Blouse without a drawstring, no untying of knots, no unsightly dangling drawstrings. Ask the boy which he likes best.

Priced at 50c and \$1.00.



Thomas Clothing Co.
K. of P. Building Seymour, Ind.

AERIAL TRAIN IS LATEST WONDER

It Is Without Visible Means of Support.

300 MILES AN HOUR CLAIMED

Magnetic Force Utilized and the Principle of Electrical Repulsion Employed to Lift Car From Track, After Which It Flies Through the Air—Invention Took Lifetime.

After the electric train, the air train. It has arrived, says a London dispatch to the Washington Post, and it is claimed to be the most marvelous invention of the age. It travels through the air without visible means of support, either above or below. At a wondrous distance at the terrific speed of 300 miles an hour, defying all the laws of gravity, triumphant and glorious in its realization of the ideal that engineers and scientists have striven to attain ever since the time of Stephenson and his first locomotive.

There is no locomotive on the air train. It does not need such an antiquated thing. Electricity is the driving power, but it is electricity harnessed and trained to perform the apparently impossible and give a negative to nature.

Is Work of Lifetime. The Bachelet levitated railway is the title given to the new discovery, and it takes its name from its inventor, Emile Bachelet, an old man who has spent almost a lifetime in bringing this wonder child of his to perfection.

The explanation of the system under which the air train is made to perform its marvelous work is that Bachelet discovered that certain metals offer a retarding influence to the magnetic force flowing from an electric coil energized by an alternating current.

This retarding influence sets up "eddy" currents, which cause the reverse of magnetic attraction. In other words, the effect of a magnetic coil on certain metals is to repel instead of to attract them. One of these metals is aluminum, and the effect of magnetic electricity on aluminum is the great factor in the working of the air train.

The car or cars of the air train are long, narrow and cigar shaped. When they are stationary they rest on a track below which, at intervals of two feet, are electric coils arranged to deliver the magnetic lines of force against the resisting aluminum of the car.

As soon as the electric influence is set in motion the coils, instead of attracting the car, push it away, with the result that the car is immediately raised and held suspended in the air clear of the track, the only connection between the car and the track being the brushes used for contact purposes.

Get Goods For Gowns With Diploma. Girl graduates of a school at Oakland, Cal., will receive not only their diploma, but material from which they will make their own graduation dresses. The purchasing agent for the school is to be a dressmaker, buying all the materials and measuring the cloth according to the size of each graduate.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

A senate of forty members, a house of commons of 164 members.

The Irish parliament cannot legislate on peace or war, navy, army or any naval or military force, foreign relations, trade outside Ireland except certain defined taxation, coinage or legal tender.

It cannot make any law, either directly or indirectly, to establish or endow any religion or prohibit the free exercise thereof or give a preference, privilege or advantage or impose any disability or disadvantage on account of religious belief or religious or ecclesiastical status or make any religious belief or religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage.

Temporary restrictions are placed on legislation on land purchase, old age pensions, national insurance, labor exchanges, royal Irish constabulary, post-office and other savings banks and friendly societies.

The executive remains invested in the sovereign or in his representative.

Forty-two members will be sent from Ireland to the house of commons.

The judicial committee of the privy council will give the final decision as to the constitutional validity of any act passed by the Irish parliament.

The Irish exchequer is to defray the cost of the Irish administration except for reserved services mentioned above.

The imperial exchequer is to pay an annual sum to the Irish exchequer, starting at \$2,500,000 and eventually, after six years, becoming a permanent payment of \$1,000,000 annually.

Queer Things That Turn Up In the News

One of the most enthusiastic of all the rooters at a recent ball game in Pittsfield, Mass., was a man who was totally blind.

Miss Mary L. Boyd, although seventy-five years old, is still on the payroll at Springfield, Mo., and has been teaching there for fifty years.

Albert Brown of Asbury Park, N. J., set himself on fire by striking a match on the leg of his trousers. He had an uncorked bottle of gasoline in his hip pocket.

W. Charles Kerling of Paterson, N. J., sued the Susquehanna railroad for \$10,000 for injuries. A "Look Out For the Locomotive" sign struck him as he crossed the tracks.

Rather than give up a picture which is worth not more than \$1, but which he believes to have miraculous powers, Harry Pandruk took a jail sentence in Washington, Pa.

DISCOVERY LIFTS DEATH PERIL OF MERCURY TABLET

New Drug to Contain Bichloride and Tartar Emetic Useless as Poison.

In Pediatrics, a monthly medical magazine, Dr. William Edward Fitch, its editor, who is a lieutenant in the medical reserve corps, United States army, announces that he has succeeded in compounding a bichloride of mercury tablet which, if swallowed by any one, will have no more serious result than to cause nausea. He explains that his tablet contains tartar emetic that will exert its full action before the corrosive sublimate.

Dr. Fitch's formula for the tablet, which he proposes to give to the world for the benefit of mankind, is:

Seven and three-tenths grains of bichloride of mercury.

Seven and three-tenths grains ammonium chloride.

One and one-quarter grains tartar emetic.

As explained by Dr. Fitch, the tartar (antimonium et potassii tartarus) is so compounded in the tablet that it will promptly exert its full emetic action on reaching the stomach before the corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) can begin to exert its violent, irritant and deeply caustic action. This combination, it is said, will in no wise hinder the bactericidal, germicidal, disinfectant or antiseptic work of the bichloride of mercury, but, on the other hand, the tartar emetic will have a synergistic activity or force.

"The physiological action of tartar emetic," Dr. Fitch says, "produces prolonged nausea, violent and repeated vomiting and retching, completely evacuating the stomach contents."

"Those with whom I have discussed my remedy have pronounced it a wonderful discovery."

"When bichloride of mercury tablets are made up according to my formula and legislation prevents the sale of the poison to the laymen in its present form there will be an end to suicides caused by mercury and deaths through carelessness in its use."

"MEXICANS REALLY LIKE US."

Surprising Testimony by Medical Missionary Thirty Years in Country.

That mediation is not likely to cure Mexico's ills is the opinion of Dr. Levi B. Salmans, just back from Guanajuato, Mexico. Dr. Salmans has lived in Mexico for nearly thirty years as a medical missionary under the Methodist board of foreign missions.

"The policy of mediation," said Dr. Salmans to the Washington Post reporter, "has already somewhat relieved the irritation by indicating to the Mexicans that we are ready to act fairly. The warring factions can hardly be expected to set up a united government unless help comes from the outside."

"Many Mexicans are not unfavorably disposed to American intervention, because they realize that the object of such intervention is not to exploit, but to help. To say that the cry, 'Down with the gringos!' is on the lips of every Mexican is grossly unjust. The Americans as a whole are loved and respected by Mexicans to a degree but little understood in the United States. This esteem has been built up within the past quarter century."

STORING WINTER CLOTHES.

Your winter clothes can be safely put away without a cedar chest and without the disagreeable odor of moth balls.

"Direct sunlight has caused the death of many a germ and moth egg," says Miss Anabel Turner, instructor in home economics of the University of Wisconsin extension division. "If the clothes are well brushed and cleaned, with due attention to pockets and seams, then well exposed to bright sunlight and tied up tightly in cotton bags, you may feel safe about them until the cold days bring them out again."

"Newspapers or tar paper may be used instead of cotton bags, but care must be taken to have the packages tightly sealed."

"Moths seldom touched clothes that are frequently disturbed."

COL. ROOSEVELT'S REPORT ON DISCOVERY OF A NEW RIVER

"We Put It on the Map," He Asserts, Courting Proof to the Contrary. Points Out Geographical Inaccuracies—Dangers of Unknown Rapids.

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT. [Text of his speech before the National Geographic society.]

WE started up the Papagaio, hunted around there (indicating on the map), went up here to this point and then struck across country on muleback to this point and then went down to there. It is almost impossible for me to show you on these standard maps what I did because the maps are so preposterously wrong.

There are two rivers close together, the Sacare and the Tapajos—that is, within ten miles of each other—each of which has a waterfall about the size of the falls of the Yellowstone. In one case about 150 feet high and in the other case about 250 feet high. There is not a hint of the existence of those waterfalls nor, as far as I can find, of those rivers on that map. The Jurua is not there.

We then journeyed three weeks farther on. We got near this great tributary, which is here, which is the Gyparana, but on the map the Gyparana is 2 degrees of longitude out of po-

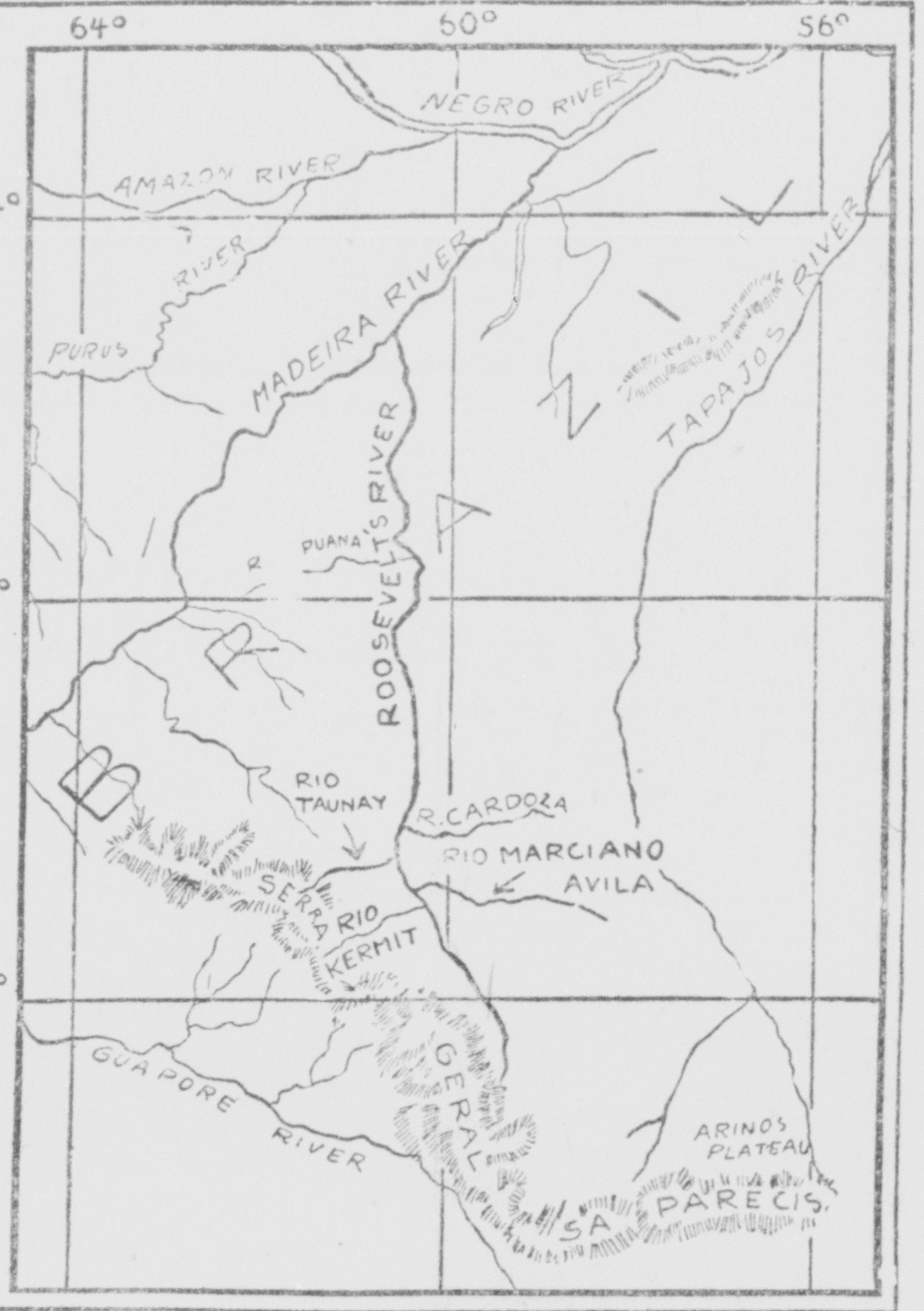
minute south and longitude 60 degrees and 18 minutes west—about, in each case, maybe two or three minutes wrong.

We crossed at a point where it becomes navigable, and it was there that we embarked and then ran on down about 5 degrees. I want to call your attention to the fact that I am using my terms with scientific precision, and when I say "Put it on the map" I mean what I say.

I mean that it is not on any map and that we have put it on the map.

I went down that river, going down there for the first time, and, of course, endeavoring to map it in detail. It is much easier now for any one to follow us, and if this Geographic society or any other responsible organization wishes to send a man to go down that river I will give him letters to a rubber man who will unquestionably assist him to get the canoes and the rowers that will enable him to ascend as far as the lowest of the uppermost rapids and come back again, covering two-thirds of the distance and going up to the tenth degree.

We have put on the map a river of which there is not only no knowledge



RIVER DISCOVERED BY COLONEL ROOSEVELT—GENERAL COURSE OF THE 1,000 MILE STREAM AND SOME OF ITS TRIBUTARIES.

sition. Its course is really about where the Jamalre is on the map put down as running. I could not trace out our course with reference to the map because we would have to make impossible zigzags in order to cross on the map the rivers that we actually crossed.

Now we came down to this point here (indicating on the map). There was really a valley, with a river flowing down the middle. On this map, which is the best modern map, the map produced for me by Mr. Grosvenor, as representing the latest information they had—on this map there is a river rising here. It does nothing of the kind. It does not run anywhere near it. Here are those rivers heading up there. They do not head up there. We went down another river, where their sources are supposed to be, and these mountains are almost as irrelevant to the actual facts as are the rivers themselves.

You can see, as I said, better on this map here. Here is the Tapajos. Here is the Gyparana running into the Madeira. On that map and on this you will find a little river in about 5½ degrees. I think the actual course is about 5.12 or 5.15, but very nearly 5.5—a little river without any name.

Found River Not on Map.

We found a river—that is that black spot there (indicating on map)—with no hint or suggestion on the map. I repeat that there is not a hint or a suggestion. There is not a hint or a suggestion of any big river between the Duvida and the Madeira except that this map gives incorrectly that river as flowing where it does not flow. With that river we have nothing to do.

We found that this river, called the Duvida (River of Darkness) arose between the fifty-ninth and sixtieth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, just north of the thirtieth degree of latitude, south. It at first flowed west and then south and then flowed north, originally as a mountainous, timber choked brook, not navigable until in latitude 1 degree 1

There are rapids, and serious ones, to pass, but they can be perfectly well negotiated. You can take boats up them. It is still better if you want to establish a series. You can have launches above each rapid to go for the 150 or 200 kilometers before you come to the next serious obstacle to navigation. There is no difficulty whatever in the navigation. I say no difficulty whatever—I mean from the standpoint from which I am speaking—by launch and canoe, broken by falls now and then from 10½ degrees to 5½ degrees.

Tells of the Embarkation.

Now, when we embarked, having gone some thirty days by mule and ox train across this high central plateau of western Brazil—when we embarked our party consisted of twenty-two men, sixteen camerades and three Brazilian officers, among them Colonel Rondon and Mr. Cherrie of the American museum, my son Kermit and myself. We said goodbye in the twelfth degree of latitude to the other members of the expedition who had come that far.

Colonel Rondon, I believe, affirmed that it was the Arripone which we would come out of. He had directed Lieutenant Pyrinez to send the boat up on the chance of meeting us, directing him to go up until he found a big affluents entering the river and stop there, because he could not tell which one we would be coming down. And Lieutenant Pyrinez went up to about 7 degrees 15 minutes and waited for us. We said goodbye to Mr. Mueller and his associates here on Feb. 27. After exactly sixty days of canoeing work we met Lieutenant Pyrinez.

On the trip of our six members, Mr. Cherrie, my son, the doctor and Lieutenant Lira kept diaries day by day. About every half degree or degree we took astronomical observations.

The different portions of the course that we followed varied widely in difficulty. For four days we ran, surveying for the river very accurately. We ran rather slowly before encountering any rapids. We then struck our first serious rapids. After that, which was in about 11 degrees 45 minutes south, we spent forty-two days, during which we slept every day at the head or foot of a rapid, and during the forty-two days we only covered one degree of latitude, going to about 10 degrees 45 minutes south. We had by that time gone not more than a sixth of the distance that we expected to go and had used up about three-fourths or four-fifths of our food; had been on half rations pretty much all the time, eked out with parrots and monkeys, which we enjoyed there.

Then during that time we lost of the seven canoes five in the rapids. We built three others and lost one of those.

Then we came out the last succession of rapids, having been gone forty-six days. We struck a long stretch of smooth water. The river was very broad and very big in that part, and after two days more we struck the uppermost camp or house of any of the rubber men. We were able to get food—sugarcane, sometimes rice or bananas, occasionally a chicken or a duck, not very often, and in the eleven days, if I remember rightly, we got eight eggs.

But all our difficulties were over, and we made the entire remaining distance in fourteen days. We went down to below the junction of the upper Arripone and the so called Castania, and then in thirty-six hours on the steamer went down to the mouth of the river, down the Amazon and a little way up the Rio Machado and a little way up the Rio Machado to Manaus. The serious work was the first—a little less than seven weeks going down through the rapids. After that there was no difficulty.

We were fortunate enough on our trips down the river not to lose any of our instruments or any of the specimens or notebooks or anything else that was of consequence to the expedition, but we had to cut all our personal belongings down to the bone.

On the upper course of the river there were Indians. They were afraid of us and somewhat hostile. I think their hostility was due only to timidity.

Rondon's Dog Shot by Indians.

Colonel Rondon was nearly shot. He was out hunting for monkeys, because we were hungry, and he had a dog with him. He heard what he thought was the howling of spider monkeys. The dog went ahead, and he followed. It proved to be a couple of Indians, who were imitating the calling of the spider monkeys, probably to attract him. The first thing he knew about was hearing the dog yell, then coming toward him, then yelling again and then silence, and he was sure—and it afterward proved he was right—that it had been killed by Indians. He fired his revolver in the air, and the Indians ran. We afterward went out ourselves and found the dead body of the dog with two arrows through it.

The camerades, the men who were with us, normally went barefooted. At one place where we stopped to build the canoes the borchuda flies were such a torment that the feet of the men swelled until they were unable to work. They had to wrap them in gunnysacks and everything of that kind in order to go on with their work.

The expedition was not undertaken in pursuance of any plan or idea formed here in this country. It was undertaken at the suggestion of Lauro Muller on behalf of the Brazilian government in Rio. I feel very grateful to him, to the Brazilian government and to my Brazilian associates for having given me the chance to take part in exploring the upper course of and putting on the map an unknown river of the size of the Rhine or the Elbe, a chance that from now on, in the present state of the world's geography, can come to only a limited number of men.

AWFUL STORY OF COLORADO SIEGE

As Related by Woman Witness From Mining Camp.

DUG CAVES TO ESCAPE DEATH

Frantic Mothers Scooped Out Holes In the Earth In Which to Conceal Themselves and Their Children—Havoo Wrought by Machine Guns of the Militia Graphically Described.

Mrs. Pearl Jolly of the Women's Trades Union league, testifying before the United States industrial commission, gave a graphic picture of the horrors of Ludlow camp colony in Colorado on April 20, when men, women and children were besieged by the state militia and it became necessary to dig caves beneath the camp to escape the fire of the well trained machine guns. She testified in New York.

Mrs. Jolly told of the siege of the camp. She said the trouble opened with the firing of two bombs into the heart of the camp and the ignoring of a white flag carried by the leader of the striking miners.

"Then the bullets from the machine guns began to find their way everywhere," said Mrs. Jolly. "The women set to work digging holes in the ground in which to hide their children. There were 500 of the women, many of them about to become mothers; others with nursing babies and still others old and infirm. There were also the 500 men."

Crawled Away on Their Stomachs.

"To distract the fire from the camp, which it was presumed was aimed at the men, the miners departed for the hills. They crawled away on their stomachs, while the women were using crude implements to dig into the ground. Four men remained to look after the women and children."

"There were only forty rifles in all of Ludlow camp. This shows that it was not an armed body, as has been reported."

"It was becoming so desperate that I decided to pin a red cross on a white dress and go forth into the open so that the men with the machine guns could see me. I was in the camp in the capacity of nurse in the event my services were needed."

"As soon as I showed myself the militiamen began to pepper at me. One of the bullets struck the heel of one of my shoes, and others struck all about me. I thought it was about time that I got under cover."

"As I walked into my tent I noticed three men lying alongside of it. They had dragged the telephone through a slit and were frantically calling help from Trinidad."

"Opposite the entrance to the tent was a mirror. My reflection after I had entered was in the mirror. You can get a good idea of what fine shots those men with the rifles and the machine guns were when they shattered the mirror to smithereens in less than five minutes! They thought they were actually shooting at me."

"I thought my end had come. Going to the door, I dropped to the floor and lay still. Apparently the men with the machine guns thought I was dead."

"Later I managed to work my way around to the men who were lying against the side of the tent telephoning. 'For God's sake, go away, woman!' they whispered. 'You're a hoodoo!'"

"I think after that the militiamen must have relocated us, for the fire became dangerous again."

Only the Caves Saved Women.

"To stay where we were meant death. All the pits were filled with the weeping women and the crying children. There was no room for us there. I saw three men who had been hiding near me run for a coal pile and I followed. A rain of shots followed."

"For an hour, with no letup, machine guns spluttered steel jacketed bullets about the coal. Enough shots were turned in our direction to carry off a regiment."

"We saw an innocent, blue eyed, twelve-year-old boy throw up his hands with a bullet in his heart. His father, his eyes wild with grief, crawled to our side. He wanted to go out into the open and get to the men with the murder machines, but we held him back."

"At 3 o'clock that day the machine guns got even a better range. Every sign of life was annihilated. Dogs, chickens, cats and other domestic animals were picked off with ease, so expert were these marksmen. If the caves had not been dug every one of the 500 women and children would have been shot."

"One little Italian woman, whose three children had been murdered by the machine guns, became insane."

"Perhaps the worst feature of the siege was the unearthly screams of the women and children as a bullet found one of their number."

Doll Used to Instruct Mothers.

Mothers of Wisconsin may learn from the state university how to dress their babies. The home economics department of the extension division already has shown several thousand mothers by demonstrations with a model doll given at the community institutes. In this way the latest results of science in dressing of infants are given directly to mothers.

The Story of Waitstill Baxter

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

Copyright, 1913, by Kate Douglas Wiggin

CHAPTER XXIII. The Confessional.

"WAIT, I know what it is—you have found out about me! Who has been wicked enough to tell you before I could do so? Tell me—who?"

"Oh, Patty, Patty!" cried Waitstill, who could no longer hold back her tears. "How could you deceive me so? How could you shut me out of your heart and keep a secret like this from me, who have tried to be mother and sister in one to you ever since the day you were born?"

"God has sent me much to bear, but nothing so bitter as this—to have my sister take the greatest step of her life without my knowledge or counsel!"

"Stop, dear, stop, and let me tell you!"

"All is told, and not by you, as it should have been. We've never had anything separate from each other in all our lives, and when I looked in your bureau drawer for a bit of soft cotton—it was nothing more than I have done a hundred times—you can guess now what I stumbled upon—a wedding ring for a hand I have held ever since it was a baby's. My sister has a husband, and I am not even sure of his name!"

"Wait, Wait, don't take it so to heart!" and Patty flung herself on her knees beside Waitstill's chair, "not till you hear everything. When I tell you all you will dry your eyes and smile and be happy about me, and you will know that in the whole world there is no one else in my love or my life but you and my—my husband!"

"Who is the husband?" asked Waitstill dryly as she wiped her eyes and leaned her elbow on the table.

"Who could it be but Mark? Has there ever been any one but Mark?"

"I should have said that there were several in these past few months."

Waitstill's tone showed clearly that she was still grieved and hurt beyond her power to conceal.

"I have never thought of marrying any one but Mark, and not even of marrying him till a little while ago," said Patty. "Now do not draw away from me and look out of the window as if we were not sisters or you will break my heart."

"Turn your eyes to mine and believe in me, Wait, while I tell you everything, as I have so longed to do all these nights and days. Mark and I have loved each other for a long, long time. It was only play at first, but we were young and foolish and did not understand what was really happening between us."

"You are both of you only a few months older than when you were 'young and foolish,'" objected Waitstill.

"Yes, we are—years and years! Five weeks ago I promised Mark that I would marry him. But how was I ever to keep my word publicly? You have noticed how insultingly father treats him of late, passing him by without a word when he meets him in the street? You remember, too, that he has never gone to Lawyer Wilson for advice or put any business in his hands since spring?"

"The Wilsons are among father's aversions, that is all you can say. It is no use to try and explain them or rebel against them," Waitstill answered wearily.

"That is all very well and might be borne like many another cross, but I wanted to marry this particular aversion," argued Patty. "Would you have helped me to marry Mark secretly if I had confided in you?"

"Never in the world—never!"

"I knew it," exclaimed Patty triumphantly. "We both said so! And what was Mark to do? He was more than willing to come up here and ask for me like a man, but he knew that he would be ordered off the premises as if he were a thief. That would have angered Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and made matters worse. We talked and talked until we were hoarse; we thought and thought until we nearly had brain fever from thinking, but there seemed to be no way but to take the bull by the horns."

"You are both so young you could well have bided awhile."

"We could have bided until we were gray. Nothing would have changed father, and just lately I couldn't make Mark bide," confessed Patty ingenuously.

"He has been in a rage about father's treatment of you and me. He knows we haven't the right food to eat, nothing fit to wear, and not an hour of peace or freedom. He has even heard the men at the store say that our very lives might be in danger if we crossed father's will or angered him beyond a certain point."

"You can't blame a man who loves a girl, if he wants to take her away from such a wretched life. His love would be good for nothing if he did not long to rescue her!"

"I would never have left you behind to bear your slavery alone, while I slipped away to happiness and comfort—not for any man alive would I have done it!" This speech, so unlike

Waitstill in its ungenerous reproach, was repeated of as soon as it left her tongue. "Oh, I did not mean that, my darling!" she cried. "I would have welcomed any change for you and thanked God for it, if only it could have come honorably and aboveboard."

"But, don't you see, Wait, how my marriage helps everything? That is what makes me happiest; that now I shall have a home and it can be yours."

"Father has plenty of money and can get a housekeeper. He is only sixty-five, and as hale and hearty as a man can be. You have served your time, and surely you need not be his drudge for the rest of your life. Mark and I thought you would spend half the year with us."

Waitstill waived this point as too impossible for discussion. "When and where were you married, Patty?" she asked.

"In Allentown, N. H., last Monday, the day you and father went to Sauc. Ellen went with us. You needn't suppose it was much fun for me! Girls that think running away to be married is nothing but a lark do not have to deceive a sister like you nor have a father such as mine to reckon with afterward."

"You thought of all that before, didn't you, child?"

"Nobody that hasn't already run away to be married once or twice could tell how it was going to feel. Never did I pass so unhappy a day. If Mark was not everything that is kind and gentle he would have tipped me out of the sleigh into a snowbank and left me by the roadside to freeze."

"I might have been murdered instead of only married by the way I behaved, but Mark and Ellen understood. Then the very next day Mark's father sent him up to Bridgton on business, and he had to go to Allentown first to return a friend's horse, so he couldn't break the news to father at once, as he intended."

"Does a New Hampshire marriage hold good in Maine?" asked Waitstill, still intent on the bare facts at the bottom of the romance.

"Well, of course," stammered Patty, somewhat confused. "Maine has her own way of doing things and wouldn't be likely to fancy New Hampshire's. But nothing can make it wicked or anything but according to law."

"Besides, Mark considered all the difficulties. He is wonderfully clever, and he has a clerkship in a Portsmouth law office waiting for him, and that's where we are going to live, in New Hampshire, where we were married, and my darling sister will come soon and stay months and months with us."

"When is Mark coming back to arrange all this?"

"Late tonight or early tomorrow morning."

"Where did you go after you were married?"

"Where did I go?" echoed Patty in a childish burst of tears. "Where could I go? It took all day to be married—all day long, working and driving hard from sunrise to 7 o'clock in the evening. Then when we reached the bridge Mark dropped me, and I walked up home in the dark and went to bed without any supper for fear that you and father would come back and catch me at it and ask why I was so late."

"My poor, foolish dear!" sighed Waitstill.

Patty's tears flowed faster at the first sound of sympathy in Waitstill's voice, for self pity is very enfeebling. She fairly sobbed as she continued:

"So my only wedding journey was the freezing drive back from Allentown, with Ellen crying all the way

and wishing that she hadn't gone with us. Mark and I both say we'll never be married again so long as we live."

"Where have you seen your husband from that day to this?"

"I haven't laid eyes on him," said Patty, with a fresh burst of woe. "I have a certificate thing and a wedding ring and a beautiful frock and hat that Mark bought in Boston, but no real husband. I'm no more married than ever I was. Don't you remember I said that Mark was sent away on Tuesday morning? And this is Thursday! I've had three letters from him, but I don't know if we see how father takes it when we can tell the Wilsons and start for Portsmouth."

"We shan't really call ourselves married till we get to Portsmouth. We promised each other that from the first. It isn't much like being a bride never to see your bridegroom; to have a father who will fly into a passion when he hears that you are married; not to know whether your new family

will like or despise you and to have your only sister angered with you for the first time in her life."

Waitstill's heart melted, and she lifted Patty's tear stained face to hers and kissed it. "Well, dear, I would not have had you do this for the world, but it is done, and Mark seems to have been as wise as a man can be when he does an unwise thing. You are married, and you love each other. That's the comforting thing to me."

"We do," sobbed Patty. "No two people ever loved each other better than we, but it's been all spoiled for fear of father."

"I must say I dread to have him hear the news," and Waitstill knitted her brows anxiously. "I hope it may be soon, and I think I ought to be here when he is told. Mark will never understand or bear with him, and there may be trouble that I could avert."

"I'll be here, too, and I'm not afraid!" and Patty raised her head defiantly. "Father can't unmarry us; that's why we acted in this miserable, secret, underhanded way. Somehow, though I haven't seen Mark since we went to Allentown, I am braver than I was last week, for now I've got somebody to take my part."

"I've a good mind to go upstairs and put on my gold beads and my wedding ring just to get used to them and to feel a little more married. No, I can't after all, for there is father driving up the hill now, and he may come into the house. What brings him home at this hour?"

"I was expecting him every moment," and Waitstill rose and stirred the fire. "He took the pung and went to the mills for grain."

"He hasn't anything in the back of the pung—and, oh, Wait, he is standing up now and whipping the horse with all his might. I never saw him drive like that before! What can be the matter? He can't have seen my wedding ring, and only three people in all the world know about my being married."

Waitstill turned from the window, her heart beating a little faster. "What three people know three hundred are likely to know sooner or later. It may be a false alarm, but father is in a fury about something. He must not be told the news until he is in a better humor!"

"TO BE CONTINUED."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

By United Press.

Advertised List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.

Nora Harris.

MEN.

Mr. F. W. Clark.

Mr. F. A. Hall.

Mr. John Haley.

Mr. Edward Hauck.

Wm. Huteling.

Ed. McElwain.

Miss B. Ware Thompson.

ALLEN SWOPE, P. M.
June 1, 1914.

Get Rid of Your Rheumatism.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You can do it if you apply Chamberlain's Liniment. W. A. Lockhard Homer City, N. Y., writes, "Last spring I suffered from rheumatism with terrible pains in my arms and shoulders. I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and the first application relieved me. By using one bottle of it I was entirely cured." For sale by all dealers.

Balloonist Fell a Hundred Feet.

South Bend, Ind., June 2.—George T. Wright, an aeronaut, who fell 100 feet from a balloon, will recover. His nose and the bones of his left leg were broken. Flames started from the gas bag and destroyed the ropes by which the aeronaut was supported.

Only One Entirely Satisfactory.

"I have tried various colic and diarrhoea remedies, but the only one that has given me entire satisfaction and cured me when I was afflicted is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I recommend it to my friends at all times," writes S. N. Galloway, Stewart, S. C. For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

Everyone reads the Want Ads.

HOLDS OUT HOPE IN CANCER CASES

Danger in Small Wounds That Demand Quick Attention.

ENCOURAGING STATISTICS.

These Are Given by Officer of Society Formed to Fight the Disease in Public Message, Emphasizing Necessity of Prompt Investigation of First Suspicious Signs.

Says Curtis E. Lakeman, executive secretary of the American Society For the Control of Cancer:

Cancer can be prevented or cured and the needless sacrifice of thousands of lives can be stopped by educating the public as to the facts about this disease. Safety lies only in early recognition of the symptoms and prompt operation. Radium is useful in some cases, but it is not to be relied upon as a substitute for surgical treatment—the only known sure cure.

This message of the hope to be found in early and competent treatment should be spread broadcast. The need of supplying the public with better knowledge about the disease is vividly shown by a newspaper clipping received at the office of the American Society For the Control of Cancer. A woman wrote to the inquiry column of the newspaper that a lump on her breast had been growing about a year. She said she had been told that "kerosene rubbed on it was good for it" and had tried it without result except to cause inflammation, and so she was "very much worried." The answer published along with this letter advised her to "bathe the spot thoroughly and apply a pad of antiphiolastin."

The foremost surgeon of the world recently said in a public address that people wait, on the average, a whole year after discovering some suspicious symptom before they go to the operating table. Another surgeon studied his own records and those of six of the largest New York hospitals to throw light both on the frequency of cancer and the delay in seeking treatment. Out of 12,345 surgical patients he found 542 cases of cancer, approximately one in twenty-two, or 4.39 per cent. In sixty-five cases of first operation for cancer he found that after discovery of a tumor or after the first suspicious symptoms the thirty-five men had waited, on the average, 12.2 months before consulting the surgeon and the thirty women an average of 11.9 months.

Delay Means Death.

In like manner Dr. Winter of Koenigsberg, Prussia, the pioneer in the education of the public on cancer, analyzed 1,087 records of operable cases and showed that 87 per cent of these patients could and should have come to treatment much earlier.

A preliminary study of the records kept at the hospital and laboratories of one of the largest American centers of medical education shows that the chances of a permanent cure, if operation be resorted to promptly, are very high. It shows equally that these chances decrease with every day of delay. And as the likelihood of cure becomes remote the immediate danger and damage of the operation become greater. That is to say, a new and small cancer may be removed without much pain and without much mutilation, but an old and dispersed cancer leaves a serious wound behind it.

These records have already been analyzed and tabulated for cancer of the lip, tongue and breast. The statement of results takes account of the conditions said to precede actual cancer, such as tobacco blisters, white spots and sore places about the teeth. While there is a difference of opinion as to the bearing of such conditions on the development of true cancer, it cannot be denied that in many cases they seem to cause the disease.

In operations on the tongue the figures show that the prompt removal of the "precancerous lesion" resulted in 100 per cent of cures. In the second stage—i. e., that of malignant wart—complete removal was equally effective. But when the actual figures of developed cancer were studied the proportion of cures dropped at once to 50 per cent.

Cancer of the Breast.

In cancer of the breast the danger of delay is equally apparent. In the earlier form, called adenocarcinoma, the percentage of cures in all cases was 76, but in the late cases—i. e., those in which the cancerous nature of the tumor was already obvious to the eye—it was much less. In these early cases there is a warning lump in the breast, but no outward sign of malignant tumor. In the more malignant forms of breast tumor the general percentage of cures dropped to 36 and in late cases to 23, or one patient out of three. But even here the cures in early cases reached 85 per cent.

In operations for cancer of the lip the reports show 100 per cent of cures in the earliest stages and 75 per cent of cures after complete operation in the later stages.

The evidence so far collected on early cancer also gives an opportunity for a message to the people who seek help in the later stage of cancer. Although the chances of a cure here are less, the disease in many instances is by no means hopeless.



Let your Painter make this test

Take two brushfuls of paint—one of "High Standard" and one of the other brand—and see for yourself how much farther "High Standard" goes. Then figure how much less paint it would require to cover your building when you use



the paint of proven performance. You will see that even if it cost more per gallon it will still cost less by the job.

For the paint that gives best results always look for the "Little Blue Flag" on the label. You will get a job of painting that will retain its freshness and beauty and give your building the best protection from the destructive action of the elements.

Come in and ask us for information about painting, color cards and booklets.

Kessler Hardware Co.
Seymour, Ind.

SEYMOUR MARKET.

Seymour, Ind., June 3, 1914.

Wagon Wheat93c
Corn70c
Straw, wheat, ton.....7.90
Straw, oats, ton.....8.00
Hay, timothy, loose.....\$16@18
Hay, timothy, baled.....\$16@18
Hay, clover, ton.....\$14@15

POULTRY.

Hens, per pound.....12c
Springs, per pound.....12c
Guineas, apiece20c
Ducks, per pound.....10c
Geese, per pound.....7c
Old roosters, per pound.....7c
Turkeys, per pound.....16c
Old Toms, per pound.....12c
Pigeons, per dozen.....75c
Eggs, per dozen.....16c
Butter, per pound14c

HOGS.

Packers and butchers...\$7.50@7.55
Light shippers\$7.30@7.40
Pigs, 110 lbs. and less...\$5.40@7.15

CATTLE.

Heavy steers\$6.65@7.90
Choice to extra.....\$7.90@8.15
Butcher steers\$5.15@7.65
Choice\$7.70@7.90
Stock and feeders.....\$5.40@7.40
Stock heifers\$4.90@5.90
Stock cows\$3.65@4.90

CALVES.

Fair to good.....\$6.50@8.50
Common and large....\$4.90@8.40

SHEEP.

Sheep, clipped extra...\$3.35@3.50
Good to choice.....\$3.10@3.35
Common to fair.....\$2.00@2.90
Lambs, clipped extra...\$5.50@6.50
Good to choice.....\$5.15@5.40
Common to fair.....\$3.75@5.10
Spring lambs\$5.00@7.00

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. Large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sent by mail new dealers.

MUNN & Co. 364 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R.R.

Important Change in Time Card effective May 31st, 1914.

EAST BOUND.

Leaves
No. 12 Daily4:42 a. m.
No. 26 Daily except Sunday 5:40 a. m.
No. 4 Daily9:05 a. m.
No. 2 Daily3:43 p. m.
No. 8 Daily except Sunday 4:26 p. m.
No. 6 Daily5:58 p. m.

WEST BOUND.

Leaves
No. 55 Daily5:02 a. m.
No. 7 Daily ex. Sunday..10:24 a. m.
No. 1 Daily11:22 a. m.
No. 11 Daily2:03 p. m.
No. 3 Daily11:53 p. m.
No. 27 Daily except Sunday to Seymour only, arrives 7:00 p. m.

E. MASSMAN, Agt.
W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.,
Vincennes, Ind.

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company.

In Effect October 7, 1913.

Northbound Southbound
Cars Lv. Sey. Cars Ar. Sey.

6:40 a. m. I C. 6:20 a. m.
7:40 a. m. I G. 7:28 a. m.
9:18 a. m. I I. 9:00 a. m.
9:40 a. m. I I. 9:10 a. m.
11:18 a. m. I I. 11:00 a. m.
11:40 a. m. I I. 11:10 a. m.
1:18 p. m. I I. 1:00 p. m.
1:40 p. m. I I. 2:10 p. m.
3:18 p. m. I I. 3:00 p. m.
3:35 p. m. I I. 4:10 p. m.
5:40 p. m. I I. 5:00 p. m.
6:18 p. m. I I. 6:10 p. m.
7:40 p. m. I I. 7:00 p. m.
8:18 p. m. I I. 8:00 p. m.
8:35 p. m. I I. 9:10 p. m.
10:45 p. m. G I. 10:00 p. m.
11:59 p. m. C I. 11:40 p. m.

I—Indianapolis.
C—Columbus.
G—Greenwood.
H—Hoosier Flyers.
D—Dixie Flyers.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. and C. T. H. and S. E. Railroads for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General offices:—Indianapolis, Ind.

When You have your goods shipped by express, you receive quick service, but at a high express rate.

Why Not have your goods sent by interurban and receive quick service but at a low freight rate?

Do You Know you can order goods from Louisville today and receive them early tomorrow morning? Or, if you are in a hurry, you can send them out on a passenger car.

Try This service and you will be agreeably surprised at its promptness, and the care taken in handling your goods.

"Southeastern Line"

Chicago, Terre Haute and Southeastern Railway Company.

NORTHBOUND
—Daily—
No. 4 No. 6 No. 2
Leave Seymour 7:20 am 7:40 pm 7:50 am
Bedford 8:53 am 4:07 pm 7:05 am
Odon 10:13 am 5:20 pm 7:37 am
Elmira 10:25 am 5:45 pm 7:47 am
Beehunter 10:38 am 6:10 pm 7:50 am
Linton 10:50 am 6:22 pm 7:42 am
Jaxsonville 11:23 am 6:52 pm 8:11 am
Ar. Terre Haute 12:20 pm 7:45 pm 9:10 am

SOUTHBOUND
—Daily—
No. 1 No. 3 No. 5
Leave Terre Haute 8:50 am 1:10 pm 5:50 pm
Jaxsonville 6:41 am 2:05 pm 6:41 pm
Linton 7:14 am 2:32 pm 7:13 pm
Beehunter 7:30 am 2:46 pm 7:25 pm
Elmira 7:46 am 3:00 pm 7:41 pm
Odon 7:58 am 3:12 pm 7:55 pm
Bedford 8:22 am 4:37 pm
Ar. Seymour 10:50 am 6:05 pm

No. 28 Mixed Train Northbound, leaves Westport, 8:30 a. m., arrives Seymour 10:45 a. m., daily except Sunday.</

Exceptionally Pretty Patterns

In the Latest Arrivals of
Crepes, Lawns, Ratines,
Wash Goods, Embroideries,
Curtains, Ribbons, Skirts,
Dresses, Hosiery.

Something new is being placed in stock every day and it is a pleasure to show you.

SPECIAL

Our large stock of ready trimmed hats to be closed out at below cost.

Simon Dry Goods Co.

One Door North of Thomas Clothing Co.

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. and Mrs. George Rader arrived this morning and will again make Seymour their home.

Mrs. George Clark has sold her residence on Lynn street to Mrs. Carrie Gates. The deal was made by the George L. Hancock Agency.

Policeman Bruce Stewart, who was quarantined Tuesday night for smallpox, is slowly improving. No new cases have been reported.

Within the last two days as many horses have been found standing at hitchracks late at night. The police stable these horses after midnight when they have been hitched for several hours without feed and water.

Orville Bottorff, son of M. F. Bottorff, of this city, who has been working for a chautauqua company has been promoted to cashier at an increased salary. He is now at Chattanooga, Tenn., and will come to Bedford with his company in July. His brother, Walter, is employed with a lyceum company out of Chicago.



A jury of a half million has found a verdict in favor of the Ford. More than five hundred thousand Fords sold into world-wide use have earned a reputation for serviceability and economy unparalleled in the motor car world.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Free catalog and particulars from Rudolph F. Buhner, South Chestnut St. Phone 599.

Summer Oxfords

BABY DOLLS in All Leathers
\$1.49 to \$2.49

White Canvas in All Styles—98c to \$1.98.

Philadelphia Bargain Store

Never Without a Bargain

ENOUGH CHEESE TO SUPPLY THE WORLD

That is Use Jose Servent, a Mediator, Would Make of the Power Furnished by Niagara Falls.

LIVING HIGH ON GOAT ISLAND

"Appraisers" Watch for Tourists and Never Lose Opportunity to Charge all They Can.

By United Press
Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 4.—Make it possible for Niagara Falls to manufacture enough cheese to supply the world! That is what Jose Servent, connected with the Argentine Embassy in Washington, would do. Every time Senor Servent looks upon the tons upon tons of water pouring over the famous American and Canadian Falls he has a new thrill and a new idea of what Niagara Falls might become if all of the water power from the roaring falls were harnessed and put to work.

As all the South Americans here following the Mexican mediation conferences are enchanted by the Falls, so is Servent. He looks across the river and the rising mists the waters plunging from their great height and is enraptured. Outside of being the champion cheese town of the world, Servent believes the city would become as big as London were the Falls harnessed.

"It is wonderful," Servent declared over and over again as he looked upon the Falls. "Greater than London the city might become if the power were used. London would be proud, so proud to see a city like that grow up over here. And, cheese, ah—enough to supply the world."

Senor Servent's reference to Niagara Falls, Canada as a cheese city is along slightly different lines from remarks that have come from other sources. There is only one place where a victim of the mediation conference may feel at home and in his element in this section. That is on "Goat Island." Whether there were ever any goats on Goat Island does not enter into the question, but when a squad of Americans is seen there, it may be taken that for the time being the island is well named.

Someone suggested that they do not employ clerks, bartenders, cab drivers or other such persons in this part of Canada. They get only expert appraisers. Look 'em over and get all you can, is the motto. From early morn to dewy eve the chief sport, pastime and amusement is trailing some American coin to his lair and transplanting it to a Canadian strong box.

It costs ten cents to ride across the International Bridge joining the shores of the United States and Canada. It's a nicker each way whether you walk or ride. You buy a round trip ticket which is good for only one day, so if you walk one way and do not return, you walk will cost you ten cents. With newspaper men and those connected with the Peace Conferences making repeated trips back and forth it has been harvest time for the bridge company.

Everything else is in proportion, but there are exceptions. Those engaging in the same amusements as the hotel keepers and others, namely yanking tail feathers from the Eagle and shaking out dollars, are shown some consideration. The natives don't stick each other as hard as they concertedly back the foreigner or tourist into a corner and apply the harpoon.

Frederick W. Lehmann and Justice Lamar, the American mediation delegates were initiated into the hysterics of the ten cent toll bridge immediately on their arrival here. After making the first trip to the Canadian side Judge Lehmann probably thought of the Ead's Bridge in St. Louis. Some one about the hotel had succeeded in getting a book of passes for the bridge. Lehmann and Lamar came over the first time on these passes. On starting back the man with the passes had disappeared.

"Book, Book," Lehmann called loudly as he laughingly reminded the Justice of the bridge ahead. The book was not produced and the representatives of the United States paid.

Little Remule Naon, 11 year old son of the Argentine Ambassador, is the pet of the Clifton Hotel, where his father is serving as one of the mediators. Remule speaks three languages, Spanish, English and French and learned to speak English before he did Spanish. He has been posed and reposed by photographers. Within a few days he evidently got

the hang of the Canadian way. When asked by one camera man to pose, he replied: "Yes, certainly, on condition that you give me one of the pictures."

Remule's particular cronies are Robert F. Rose, representative of the State Department, and the newspaper men. Young Naon has been formally introduced to the American delegates and all others connected with the conferences. When his father is host at a luncheon Remule is always with him. His chief concern is whether his father is making a speech when the mediators are in secret conference.

During the first week of the conference there were apparently twenty photographers about the Clifton Hotel. They took pictures of everybody that looked like a mediation—a South American or a Mexican. It was one round of poses after another, but even the dignified Justice Lamar faced the batteries of cameras unflinchingly time after time. Some of Mexicans ducked or tried to dodge away from snap shots. As they would be running from an ordinary camera men they would look up only to find a "movie" operator calmly filming his flight. That usually ended the flight.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

HELP WANTED

LOST AND FOUND

FOR SALE, TO LET

WANTED—Two small families as tenants for well located house. Apartments on first and second floor separate. House near center of city. In good condition. Address Republican, F. C. E. j4d

WANTED—If your lawn mower refuses to cut why not let us put it in good order. Comer, 5 E. 2nd. j6d

WANTED—Girl. Domestic Laundry. j4d

FOR SALE—Ten acres just east of Seventh street, Seymour, with four room house, cellar, barn and all out buildings; five room cottage and barn on Bish street; four room cottage on Bruce street. Write Mrs. Nellie Brooker, 1126 Pleasant street, Indianapolis. j9d&w

FOR SALE—Broilers and fryers. Order now. Phone 642 K. B. Shields. j5d

FOR SALE—Fresh Jersey cow with calf at side. Phone 58. j2dtf

FOR RENT—Double flat, four rooms each. Bath and furnace. North Ewing. Inquire here. j2dtf

FOR RENT—Modern eight room residence, 400 West Second street. Inquire Platter's gallery. m2dtf

FOR RENT—Cottage with five rooms, and pantry. Inquire 211 South Chestnut street. j6d

FOR RENT—Modern seven room house. North Ewing. E. C. Bollinger. f2dtf

FOR RENT—Half double house. Five rooms. 119 West Tipton. J. L. Blair. m11dtf



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Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Thos. Hays, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	Max.	Min.
June 4, 1914.	94	62

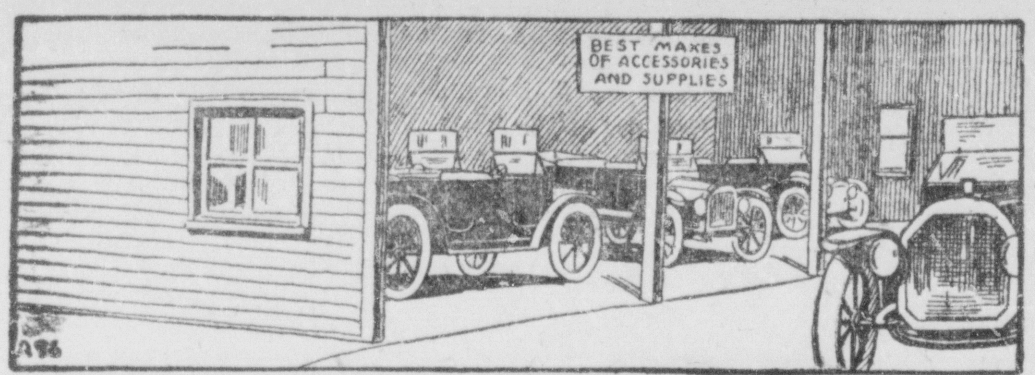
Weather Indications.

Unsettled tonight and Friday. Probably thunder showers tonight north portion. Cooler Friday north and central portion.

Don't forget the Baby Show at Majestic tonight. j4d

Judge O. H. Montgomery went to Indianapolis today on business.

Everyone reads the Want Ads.



DON'T DODGE THIS GARAGE

ITS DOORS ARE OPEN WIDE HERE
ALL BLOWOUTS PUNCTURES AND BROKEN PARTS ARE QUICKLY RECTIFIED

Make This

Your Base of Supplies

We have on hand at all times

High Grade Oils and Greases
Spark Plugs of Standard Makes
Dry Batteries and Connections
High Test Gasoline
Burner Tips and Tubing
Electric Head Light Bulbs
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Stewart's Garage

Binder Twine

Best quality Standard or Sisal Twine made by International Harvester Co., while present supply lasts, per lb. 8½c

Binder and mower sections, each. 5c

Also Guard Plates and Rivets for all make machines.

1 Gallon Bucket Colored Syrup for. 35c
One-half Gallon Bucket Colored Syrup for. 19c
Pure Lard, now. 12½c
5c quality new fruit jar rubbers, 3 dozen for. 10c
10c quality new fruit jar rubbers 2 dozen for. 15c

Big line Mexican Straw Hats for everyday wear.

15c quality Canned Tomatoes, 2 for. 15c
10c quality Canned Corn, 2 for. 15c
5c size Best Milk, 3 cans for. 10c

Ray R. Keach

Country Store East Second St.

Summer Furniture Offerings



Exactly like cut. Made of all oak material, morticed back and shaped seat. Finished in early English or in golden oak.

F. H. HEIDEMAN

DIVORCE YOURSELF From Dirt, Dust and Drudgery

by using a **Duntley**

Combination Pneumatic Sweeper

Release from broom drudgery—from the strain of moving and lifting furniture and from the dangerous scattering of dust and germs that are raised by the use of the broom and the old fashioned carpet sweeper, can be attained by the use of the Duntley Combination Pneumatic Sweeper, which, although easily operated by hand, creates powerful suction force which draws out all the dirt and dust found in your rugs and carpets and at the same time the revolving brush picks up all lint, pins, threads, ravelings, etc.

THE DUNTLEY SWEEPERS are made in three sizes and sold under a rigid guarantee for one year. You may try a Duntley in your own home for 10 days Free of Charge.

For more detailed information write TODAY

Harry Wyles Co.

SEYMOUR, IND.

